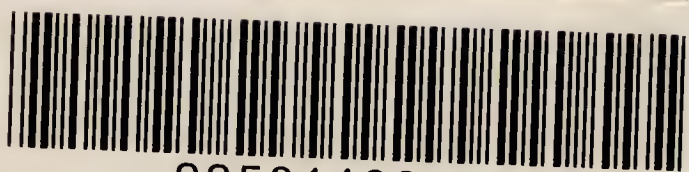


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COPY

OF THE

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

FOR THE YEAR 1916.

PART I.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

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THE
THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE BOARD OF CONTROL,
1917.
(FOR THE YEAR 1916.)

Lunacy.

On the 1st January 1917, the number of notified insane persons under care in England and Wales was 134,029. This number is less than that recorded on the 1st January 1916 by 3,159.

This decrease may be contrasted with a decrease of 3,278 for the year 1915, and an average annual increase for the ten years ending 31st December 1914, amounting to 2,251. It is thus seen that the two years 1915 and 1916 each showed approximately equal decreases, which together total to 6,437. As was pointed out in our last Report, the decrease for 1915 was the first year since reliable statistics have been available (*i.e.* 1859) in which there had been a decrease in the numbers under care as compared with those of the year preceding. This has now been followed by an almost equal decrease for 1916, and the cumulative effect of the decreases for the two years has resulted in the total number under care on the 1st January 1917, viz., 140,466, being reduced to the total given above for the 1st January 1915.

As stated above, during the ten years ending the 1st January 1915 the average annual increase was 2,251 and had this average increase been maintained during the past two years the total number under care on the 1st January 1917 would have been 144,968 instead of the actual number, viz., 134,029.

In our last Report we drew attention to the consistent manner in which yearly increases of the numbers under care had occurred since 1859, and drew the inference that the diminution for 1915 was a temporary one bearing some relation to the exceptional conditions—social and economic—arising from the war, and such an inference may equally well be drawn with respect to the continued decrease for 1916.

As might be expected from these conditions the relative percentage of the sexes under care—males 45·7, females 54·3,

SUMMARY OF INSANE PATIENTS, 1st January 1917.

WHERE MAINTAINED on 1st January 1917.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			CRIMINAL.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In County and Borough Asylums - -	1,447	2,430	3,877	45,585	52,538	98,123	49	13	62	47,081	54,981	102,062
In Registered Hospitals - -	980	1,448	2,428	—	—	—	1	1	2	981	1,449	2,430
In Licensed Houses:—												
Metropolitan - -	518	975	1,493	17	70	87	—	—	—	535	1,045	1,580
Provincial - -	425	873	1,298	234	322	556	—	—	—	659	1,195	1,854
In Naval and Military Hospitals - -	222	—	222	—	—	—	—	—	—	222	—	222
In Criminal Lunatic Asylums - -	—	—	—	2	—	2	729	235	964	731	235	966
In Workhouses:—												
Ordinary Workhouses - -	—	—	—	5,668	6,948	12,616	—	—	—	5,668	6,948	12,616
Metropolitan District Asylums - -	—	—	—	3,403	3,714	7,117	—	—	—	3,403	3,714	7,117
Private Single Patients - -	173	385	558	—	—	—	—	—	—	173	385	558
Outdoor Paupers - -	—	—	—	1,740	2,884	4,624	—	—	—	1,740	2,884	4,624
TOTAL - -	3,765	6,111	9,876	56,649	66,476	123,125 (a)	779	249	1,028	61,193	72,836	134,029

(a) Ninety-one of these patients were boarded out from Asylums in Workhouses under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, section 26.

continues to show a reduction in the proportion of males, the figures for 1st January 1916 being males 46·0, females 54·0; and for 1st January 1915—males 46·2, females 53·8.

As a fact bearing on this decrease in the proportion of males it may be noted that on the 1st January 1917 there were nearly 2,000 mental and nervous cases under observation in Military Hospitals, of whom a certain number will probably eventually be certified as insane and so fall within the scope of our figures.

In the County and Borough Asylums the net total decrease was 2,612, closely approximating to the decrease of 2,708 a year previously. This decrease for 1916 represents a percentage of 2·5 of the number under care on the 1st January of that year. In Registered Hospitals the decrease was 167, or 6·4 per cent., which was doubtless accentuated by the closing of St. Luke's Hospital, referred to in more detail under Registered Hospitals.

In ordinary Workhouses the decrease was 179, or 1·4 per cent., while in the Metropolitan District Asylums the decrease was 20, the males decreasing by 112, or 3·2 per cent., and the females increasing by 92, or 2·5 per cent. There was also a decrease of 252 in the number of outdoor paupers, being 5·2 per cent., this decrease following one of 295 for the preceding year, and lastly the single patients showed a decrease of 8, or 1·4 per cent.

The only classes of Institutions showing increases for the year were the Licensed Houses (Metropolitan and Provincial) where there was a net increase of 36, or 1·1 per cent., the males decreasing by 34, or 2·8 per cent., and the females increasing by 70, or 3·2 per cent.; the Naval and Military Hospitals for the Insane, 31, or 16·2 per cent.; and the State Criminal Asylums, 12, or 1·3 per cent.

The proportionate distribution of the insane under care on the 1st January 1917 varies very slightly from that obtained in the previous year (*see* 2nd Report of the Board of Control, p. 3), a fact indicating that the falling off in number was not specially limited to any particular class.

*Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Notified Insane
under care on 1st January.*

—	1889.	1899.	1909.	1917.
In County and Borough Asylums -	62·5	69·5	75·7	76·1
In Registered Hospitals - - -	2·7	2·4	2·0	1·8
In Licensed Houses - - -	4·8	4·1	2·3	2·6
In Naval and Military Hospitals -	0·4	0·3	0·1	0·2
In State Criminal Asylums - -	0·7	0·6	0·7	0·7
In Workhouses and Metropolitan District Asylums.	21·2	16·9	14·5	14·7
As Single Patients - - - -	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·4
As Outdoor Paupers - - - -	7·2	5·8	4·3	3·5

Classification of Insane Patients. — All notified insane persons are ranged under the three categories of “private,” “pauper,” and “criminal.” A “pauper” patient is one for whose maintenance the charges are defrayed, either wholly or in part, out of the rates. Many so classed are not, strictly speaking, paupers in the generally accepted sense; for a certain number of them are actually maintained by relatives, who refund to the Poor Law Guardians the whole cost of maintenance. In some districts (notably London) it is customary to class such cases as “private”; but the more usual practice is for the charge for a private patient in a County or Borough Asylum to be fixed at a rate higher than the bare cost of maintenance, in order to include therein the interest on capital sums expended in the erection and upkeep of the buildings. It may be noted that there were transferred to the “private” class during 1916 nearly 3 per cent. of those who had been admitted into institutions as pauper patients.

The *private* patients under care on the 1st January 1917 numbered 9,876 (males 3,765, females 6,111), a decrease of 25 on the figures of the preceding year, or nearly 0·3 per cent. The male patients decreased by 0·9 per cent., while the females increased by 0·1 per cent.

The patients in the Naval and Military Hospitals are included under this head (Yarmouth 222, but Netley* had no certifiable cases in residence on 1st January), as also are those persons found lunatic by inquisition who are resident in institutions, viz. 180. In addition, there are 212 (males 122, females 90) lunatics so found by inquisition who do not fall within the scope of our statistics.

The distribution of the private patients and their relative proportions during the past 28 years are as follows:—

*Private Patients.—Proportion per cent. under care on
1st January.*

	1889.	1899.	1909.	1917.
In County and Borough Asylums -	13·2	19·7	33·4	39·3
In Registered Hospitals - - -	32·8	33·8	28·3	24·6
In Licensed Houses - - -	42·9	37·4	30·3	28·3
In Naval and Military Hospitals -	4·4	3·4	1·8	2·2
As Single Patients - - - -	6·7	5·7	6·2	5·6

The increase above last year's numbers of such patients in County and Borough Asylums was 70, or 1·8 per cent., as compared with a decrease of 1·7 per cent. a year previously.

* In addition to the ordinary insane soldier cases, 2,670 mental and nervous cases were admitted during the year for observation, and transferred to other special hospitals for further treatment.

The numbers in Registered Hospitals decreased by 167, or 6·4 per cent., whilst the Licensed Houses contained 49 more private patients than last year, or 1·8 per cent.

All these figures were considerably affected by the closing of St. Luke's Hospital towards the end of the year, some 50 cases being removed to County and Borough Asylums, and others to Licensed Houses.

The sex distribution of the private patients per 1,000 persons was 381·2 males, 618·8 females, showing a decrease on last year in the male proportion 2·4 per 1,000.

The *pauper* patients under care on 1st January 1917 numbered 123,125 (males 56,649, females 66,476), or 91·9 per cent. of all the reported insane. The number is 3,124 less than that of last year, a decrease almost the same as that shown the year previously—3,153. The average annual increase in the ten years 1907–1917 in the number of pauper lunatics notified to us was 1,062 as compared with an average annual increase of 1,559 in the decennium 1906–16.

The following table exhibits the distribution of this class of patients during the past 28 years:—

*Pauper Patients.—Proportion per cent. under care on
1st January.*

—	1889.	1899.	1909.	1917.
In County and Borough Asylums -	67·3	73·8	79·5	79·7
In Registered Hospitals - - -	0·1	—	—	—
In Licensed Houses - - -	1·5	1·6	0·1	0·5
In Workhouses - - -	15·9	12·0	9·8	10·2
In Metropolitan District Asylums -	7·3	6·3	5·9	5·8
As Outdoor Paupers - - -	7·9	6·3	4·7	3·8

As compared with the figures of last year, there has been a decrease of this class in County and Borough Asylums of 2,661, or 2·6 per cent.; in Licensed Houses of 13, or 2·0 per cent.; in ordinary workhouses of 179, or 1·4 per cent., in the Metropolitan District Asylums, of 20, or 0·3 per cent.; whilst those receiving out-door relief decreased by 252, or 5·2 per cent.

The rate of decrease for the year for the whole number of pauper patients was 2·5 per cent., as compared with a decrease of only 0·3 per cent. in the private patients. The male pauper patients decreased 3·1 per cent., the female, 2·0 per cent.

The proportion per 1,000 of males to females (*pauper*) under care on 1st January 1917 was 460·1 : 539·9, the proportion of the male sex being nearly 79 per 1,000 higher than that which obtained amongst private patients.

The *criminal* patients (males 779, females 249) numbered 1,028 on the 1st January 1917, or 12 fewer males and 2 more females than 12 months previously, the former decreasing 1·5

per cent., and the latter increasing 0·8 per cent. Of the whole number, 62, or 6 per cent., were under care in County and Borough Asylums, as compared with 8·0 per cent. a year previously.

Statistics of Patients in Asylums, &c.

Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths in 1916.—The number of patients under detention on the 1st January 1916 in all institutions and in private single care was 112,380, being an increase of 16·2 per cent. on the number similarly detained on the 1st January 1906, viz., 96,720. During the ten years those in County and Borough Asylums had increased from 89,342 to 104,674, or 17·2 per cent.; in Registered Hospitals from 2,515 to 2,597, or 3·3 per cent.; in Licensed Houses from 3,348 to 3,398, or 1·5 per cent.; in the Criminal Asylums from 776 to 954, or 22·9 per cent. The private single patients had increased from 528 to 566, or 7·2 per cent.; and those detained in Naval and Military Hospitals, which were 211 in 1906, were 191 on the 1st January 1916.

At the close of the year there remained 109,672 patients in Institutions and single care.

1916.

Under detention 1st January	-	-	-	112,380
Admitted during the year	-	-	-	20,701
				<hr/> 133,081
Discharged, recovered	-	-	-	6,839
„ not recovered	-	-	-	2,962
Died	-	-	-	13,608
Remained	-	-	-	109,672
				<hr/> 133,081

The above figures do not include 79 patients who had to be re-certified under the provisions of section 38 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, nor those who in the course of the year were transferred from one institution to another (or to and from single care), who are technically included as “discharged, not recovered” from the one care, and as “admitted” into the other.

The *daily average number resident* had increased from 97,918 (males 45,110, females 52,808) in 1906 to 111,015 (males 51,081, females 59,934) in 1916—the proportion in County and Borough Asylums being 92·5 per cent. in the former year and 93 per cent. in the latter.

The *admissions* were 20,701, or 472 below the number recorded in 1915; and of these 17,302 were *first admissions*,

being 902 below the decennial mean. These first admissions form 83·6 per cent. of the total. Of the whole number 18,451, or 89·1 per cent., were admitted into County and Borough Asylums. The total numbers show a decrease on the admissions for 1915 of 2·2 per cent., the rate of decrease for males being 1·7 per cent., for females 2·7 per cent.

The proportion of male admissions to female was 47·5 to 52·5, being a slight rise in the male proportion over the ratio obtaining in 1915.

Of those *discharged*, 6,839 had recovered, and of them 6,067, or 88·7 per cent., were discharged from County and Borough Asylums. The *recovery rate*, calculated upon the total admissions, was 33·04, being 1·00 below the percentage for the decade 1907–16 inclusive. The rate for females (36·87) was higher than that for males (28·80), the former being 0·18 above, and the latter 2·02, below the rate for 1915. In County and Borough Asylums the rate was 32·9 per cent.; in Hospitals, 47·6; in Licensed Houses, 31·9; and amongst those in single care, 41·8.

Those patients who were absolutely discharged as “relieved” or “not recovered” numbered 2,962, or 14·3 per cent. of the admissions.

The deaths numbered 13,608, or 219 in excess of the number in 1915. The death-rate, calculated on the daily average number resident, was 12·26, or 2·19 above the percentage for the decennium, and 0·47 above the rate for 1915. The rate for males was 13·96, or 1·05 higher, and that for females 10·81, or 0·02 lower than the rate for the preceding year.

The total number of patients under care in institutions and “single care,” which fell considerably during 1915, again shows a great diminution in 1916, viz. from 112,380 at the beginning of the year to 109,672 at its close—a decrease of 2,708, or only 2 less than the decrease in 1915.

There were, as stated above, 472 fewer admissions than in 1915, the male admissions being 168 and the female 304 less than in that year, the reduction being more marked amongst females than males, and much less than occurred in 1914–15. The recoveries were fewer in 1916 than in 1915 by 343, and those discharged “not recovered” by 350. On the other hand, the deaths exceeded those in 1915 by 219.

It is interesting to note the close approximation in the diminution of the numbers under detention at the beginning and end of each of the two years 1915 and 1916; in the former year this amounted to 2,710, in the latter to 2,708.

Causes of Death.—It will be seen from Table IX., Appendix A., that the number of deaths in County and Borough Asylums, Hospitals, Licensed Houses, and amongst patients in private Single Care numbered 13,608 in 1916 as compared with 13,389 in 1915, whereas the average number of patients resident had fallen from 113,526 to 111,015, resulting in a rise in mortality

from 11·8 to 12·3 per cent. of the latter, the mean rate for the four years 1913 to 1916 being 10·8. Comparison of the causes of death in 1915 and in 1916 shows a very marked increase in the latter year in the mortality from phthisis, a less marked but appreciable increase in the deaths from organic diseases of the brain and epilepsy, a much smaller increase in the deaths from dysentery, and a considerable diminution in those from pneumonia, of which the deaths per 10,000 of the numbers resident fell from 136 in 1915 to 123·6 in 1916, the average rate for the four years 1913-16 being 104·6. The deaths ascribed to senile decay were in larger proportion in 1916 than in 1915, exceeding the four years' average by 8·5 per 10,000. An interesting fact is that the proportion of violent deaths (including suicide) was lower in each of the two years 1915-16 than in the two preceding years, and that in 1916 (4·2 per 10,000) lower than that in 1915 (5·2 per 10,000).

EXEMPTION OF ATTENDANTS ON LUNATICS IN INSTITUTIONS FROM MILITARY SERVICE UNDER THE MILITARY SERVICE ACTS, 1916.

By the Regulations made under the Military Service Acts, 1916, attendants on lunatics in Institutions for Lunatics were included in the list of certified occupations, and might be exempted from military service by the Tribunals, if and as recommended for exemption by the Board of Control.

At the earliest opportunity returns were called for from every Institution of the number of male patients, male attendants and other male staff, and the names and particulars of all those for whom the various Committees desired exemption. Matters were somewhat complicated by the fact that the permanent staffs of the various Institutions were already below full strength; many of the attendants, being reservists, had already rejoined, many had enlisted at once, and others who had signed on in the various Derby Groups were waiting to be called up.

Owing to the different conditions prevailing in the Institutions, and the variation in the mental condition, character, and behaviour exhibited by the patients, we felt that it was impossible for us to say definitely what the minimum number of physically fit men of military age retained as attendants should be; but apart from some Institutions where there were known to exist an unusually large proportion of patients of a highly dangerous and troublesome type, or where an Institution had not long been opened, it was felt that if there remained a considerable number of physically fit competent attendants whose respective ages did not exceed by, say, 8 years the military age limit, the proportion should not exceed one-fifth of the total number.

Where special local conditions existed, such as the difficulty of obtaining substitutes above military age owing to the contiguity of large munition works, as at Carlisle, we

endeavoured, as far as possible, to take these matters into consideration.

We have had a twofold duty imposed on us, first to ensure that no Institution should be without a sufficient number of trained able-bodied attendants, and, secondly, to facilitate the release of the maximum number of men, compatible with the safety of the Institutions, for service in His Majesty's forces.

The general lines followed by us were to refrain from making any recommendations in the cases of attendants under 30 years of age unless there were some very special reasons to the contrary; to recommend only for temporary periods attendants between the ages of 30 and 35, so as to give time for arrangements to be made for substitutes, and to confine our recommendations for total exemption to attendants between the ages of 35 and 41, and only then when they seemed to us to be indispensable. All recommendations were subject to the condition that the attendants continued in employment as attendants on lunatics.

The authorities were urged to use their best endeavours to obtain the services of ex-attendants and others above military age, to apply to the record offices of the various regiments for information as to discharged soldiers suitable to be employed as attendants, and as far as possible to use female staff to look after suitable wards on the male side. Female nursing of male patients under proper safeguards in the infirmary wards, and in those where quiet chronic patients are accommodated, has for many years been adopted in several of the Asylums. Under the present difficulties the practice has been considerably extended with satisfactory results. Various minor suggestions were also made with the object as far as possible of economising the services of the experienced members of the staff remaining.

Where several Asylums belonged to the same Local Authority (*e.g.*, the administrative County of London and the West Riding of Yorkshire), some of them being in a more favourable position as regards male staff than others, we endeavoured, but without much success, to secure a fluidity of staff between the various Asylums under the same authority. We are glad, however, to be able to record that the London Asylums and Mental Deficiency Committee assented to an arrangement whereby a certain number of male attendants were sent to assist the newly-opened Gateshead Asylum, where a considerable number of London patients are received under contract, and much difficulty was being experienced owing to the fact that nearly all the permanent staff of the Asylum were of military age.

We desire to place on record our appreciation of the whole-hearted manner in which our suggestions have been received by the large majority of Visiting Committees and Medical Superintendents. We have, from the first, been fully aware of the difficulties and anxieties which the large depletion of

the fully trained male staff must inevitably cause. The course which we have felt ourselves compelled to adopt has been dictated by the country's needs and not because there has been any change in our views as to Asylum administration. Under present circumstances, however, risks have to be faced and amenities curtailed which would not have been permissible under normal conditions. Any reduction in the high standard of comfort and efficiency, which has very properly characterised Asylum management for so many years, must react unfavourably to some extent on the patients, but it is hoped that the set-back will only be of a temporary character, and that it will best be shortened by the prompt release, for the service of their country, of the maximum number of those who are likely to make efficient sailors and soldiers.

The accompanying table shows the numbers of Male Attendants in Institutions for Lunatics who since the commencement of the War have left to join one or other of the fighting Services, and in our opinion it furnishes a record of which those Institutions may well be proud.

Institutions for Lunatics.

The figures below relate to male attendants on lunatics only (*i.e.* those whose main duty it is to supervise and care for lunatic patients). The Board of Control were not empowered to recommend other classes of employees for exemption.

(1) Total number of male attendants at commencement of War	-	-	-	-	6,496
(2) Total number of male attendants (of military age) (approximately)	-	-	-	-	5,289
(3) Number enlisted or called to the colours before operation of Military Service Acts, 1916	-	-	-	-	2,681
(4) Number recommended by us for exemption from military service:—					
(a) Permanent	-	-	-	-	922
(b) Temporary	-	-	-	-	601

Of the temporary exemptions only 27 were still in force on January 1st, 1917, and all of them expire before June 30th, 1917.

- (5) Applications had been received for recommendations for the exemption of about 2,000 men.

Already the numbers who have fallen or been seriously wounded in the service of their country are very considerable. We desire to express our sympathy with their relatives, as well as with the Committees of the Asylums to which the former were attached, at the loss they have experienced.

USE OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE LUNACY ACTS RELATING TO
VOLUNTARY BOARDERS.

A case tried in the summer, at the Bodmin Assizes, in which two men who pleaded guilty to acts of gross indecency were bound over to come up for judgment when called upon, provided that they agreed to go as Voluntary Boarders to two Provincial Licensed Houses, has caused us anxiety.

Voluntary Boarders were first permitted in Licensed Houses by section 6 of the Lunacy Act, 1853, but were limited to persons who had previously been patients in those Houses. Section 18 of the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862, extended the provision to persons who had, within five years immediately preceding, been patients in any Asylum, Hospital, or Licensed House, or under care as Single Patients.

The Commissioners in Lunacy, on the advice of Counsel (Mr. Welsby), subsequently recognised the practice in Registered Hospitals provided the patients were in all respects free agents.

In 1879, the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the operation of the Lunacy Law, known as the Dillwyn Committee, suggested that it seemed unnecessary to restrict the admission of Voluntary Boarders into Licensed Houses to persons who had already been under certificates.

On this suggestion the Commissioners in Lunacy in their 33rd Report (1879), at page 113, observe, "the system of admitting boarders has answered well; we are quite prepared to extend it to any person who at any time has been an inmate of any Institution for the Insane or has been a Single Patient. But we do not recommend the indiscriminate admission of persons never certified as insane." They then state their chief objections, which are that boarders might be admitted who ought to be certified patients; that the houses might be overcrowded to the prejudice of the insane patients, and the fear of the admission of mere drunkards.

The legislation of 1890 adopted the suggestions of the Dillwyn Committee as to Voluntary Boarders. Section 229 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, provides as follows:—

"(1) The manager of a licensed house may, with the previous consent in writing of two of the Commissioners, or, where the house is licensed by Justices, of two of the Justices, receive and lodge as a boarder for the time specified in the consent, any person who is desirous of voluntarily submitting to treatment; after the expiration of which time (unless any further consent is in like manner given for the extension thereof) he shall be discharged. The manager of a licensed house may also, with such previous consent as aforesaid, receive and lodge as a boarder, for the time specified in the consent, any relative or friend of a patient.

“(2) The consent of the Commissioners or Justices, as the case may be, shall be given only upon application to them by the intending boarder.

“(3) The total number of patients and boarders in a licensed house shall at no time exceed the number of patients for which the house is licensed.

“(4) Every boarder shall, if required, be produced to the Commissioners and Visitors respectively on their respective visits.

“(5) A boarder may leave the licensed house in which he is a boarder upon giving to the manager thereof twenty-four hours' notice in writing of his intention so to do.

“(6) If any person is not allowed to leave the licensed house in which he is a boarder after the expiration of twenty-four hours' notice to the manager thereof of his intention so to do, he shall be entitled to recover from the manager ten pounds as liquidated damages for each day or part of a day during which he is detained.”

The Lunacy Act, 1891, section 20, provides as follows :—

“Where a boarder is received into a licensed house not within the immediate jurisdiction of the Commissioners in Lunacy, or into a registered hospital, notice of his reception shall be given to the Commissioners in Lunacy within twenty-four hours of his reception by the manager of the licensed house or hospital into which such boarder has been received.

“If any manager fails to comply with the provisions of this section he shall, for each day or part of a day during which the default continues, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

“If the Commissioners after enquiry are of opinion that the mental state of any boarder received into a licensed house or hospital is such as to render him unfit to remain as a boarder, they may order the manager of the licensed house or hospital either to remove such boarder or to take steps to obtain an order for his reception as a patient into the licensed house or hospital.

“Any manager failing to comply with an Order of the Commissioners in Lunacy made pursuant to this section shall, for each day during which the default continues, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.”

It will be noticed that this section by inference extends to registered hospitals the power to receive voluntary boarders.

These provisions, which are based entirely on the voluntary submission of the boarders, are of special importance as giving

facilities for the early treatment of mental cases without the necessity of certification, and we should be glad to see them extended so as to enable boarders to be received in Asylums. The intention is that the boarder should of his own free will submit himself for treatment, and that he should be free to leave on twenty-four hours' notice of his intention to do so, the managers of the house or hospital being liable to substantial penalties for each day or part of a day during which the boarder is detained after the notice has expired. We cannot think it was ever intended to be applied to cases where consent to such residence was only given to enable a court to relieve offenders of the consequences of their criminal acts. A consent so extorted with the alternative of imprisonment is not, we would submit, such a voluntary act as was contemplated by the sections; and, though in deference to the learned judge we have hesitated to exercise in this instance our powers under section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1891, we feel strongly that the admission of these men as voluntary boarders was not in conformity with the spirit and intention of section 229 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, and, if adopted as a precedent, would be likely to bring the provisions of the section into disrepute.

We have laid before the Lord Chancellor and the Secretary of State our grave objections to the course taken by the learned Judge, and hope that they have been brought to the notice of His Majesty's Judges and others engaged in the administration of the criminal law, and will be deemed worthy of their careful consideration.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

The continuance throughout the year of war conditions led to great and increasing difficulties in the administration of Asylums, mainly through the diminution of the staffs by the withdrawal of large numbers of the most efficient officers for military service, and through the curtailment of accommodation by the conversion of several Institutions into war hospitals and consequent overcrowding of those which remained in use as Asylums. The period has been a most anxious one to the Visiting Committees and their responsible officers, especially the Medical Superintendents, and they deserve great credit for the way in which they have carried out their duties in such untoward circumstances.

A list of the Asylums (which has received no additions since our last Report), with the names of the Medical Superintendent and of the Clerk to the Visiting Committee of each, is given in Appendix C. in Part II. Of the total number, 97, 12 are in use as war hospitals (two more than in the previous year), so that the number now accommodating patients under the Lunacy Acts is 85.

On the 1st January 1917, the County and Borough Asylums contained 102,062 patients, classified as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private - - - - -	1,447	2,430	3,877
Pauper - - - - -	45,585	52,538	98,123
Criminal - - - - -	49	13	62
Total - - - - -	47,081	54,981	102,062

Upon the year there was a net decrease of 2,612 in the number of patients resident.

During the year there were 22,780 admissions, as shown below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total admissions in 1916 - - -	10,445	12,335	22,780
Deduct transfers from other Institutions, and re-admissions on fresh reception orders to replace lapsed orders - - - - -	1,702	2,627	4,329
Number of fresh admissions - - -	8,743	9,708	18,451

The fresh admissions in 1916 were 307 less in number than those of the previous year, and 1,585 less than the average of the 10 preceding years.

Of these fresh admissions 15·7 per cent. had been previously discharged from Institutions for the insane.

The discharges during the year were 12,504, of whom were:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged "recovered" - - -	2,527	3,540	6,067
Discharged "not recovered," including the transfers to other Institutions and the re-certifications to replace lapsed orders	2,566	3,871	6,437
Total - - - - -	5,093	7,411	12,504

The above figures show a percentage of recoveries to admissions of 32·9 as compared with an average percentage of 34·1 for the preceding 10 years.

During the year, 12,888 patients (6,742 males and 6,146 females) died.

The proportion per cent. of deaths to the daily average number resident was 12·5, namely, 14·1 males and 11·1 females. The average death-rate for the preceding 10 years, calculated on the same basis, was 10·0 per cent., namely, 11·1 per cent. for males and 9·0 per cent. for females.

The number of post-mortem examinations was 6,727, being 52·2 per cent. of the total number of deaths.

The following vacancies occurred among the Medical Superintendents during the year :—

Dr. Macdonald, who had held that office in Dorset Asylum since 1887, retired, and was succeeded by Dr. Peachell, who had, since the beginning of 1915, been Superintendent of the Isle of Wight Asylum.

The vacancy thus created at the last-named Institution was filled by the appointment of Dr. William John Adams Erskine, who had previously been Assistant Medical Officer at Nottingham Borough Asylum.

Dr. Robert Armstrong-Jones retired after having for 23 years presided with distinguished ability and success over the London County Asylum at Claybury. His services have received recognition by the honour of knighthood, which has since been conferred upon him. The appointment of his successor has been postponed during the war.

Dr. Callcott retired, after 27 years' of successful service as Medical Superintendent of Newcastle Asylum, and the vacancy thus caused has also not been filled up. This Asylum is one of those at present converted into a war hospital.

Dr. William Starkey, Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Prestwich Asylum, was appointed to succeed Dr. Bowes who resigned the office of Medical Superintendent of the Plymouth Borough Asylum after a tenure of 17 years.

Mr. Hanbury, appointed Superintendent of West Ham Asylum in 1913, set a fine example of patriotism by enlisting in 1914 as a private in the Sportsman's Battalion and went to the front in France. He was reported to be missing on the 27th of July 1916, and, we regret to say, was early in 1917 officially reported as "killed in action."

The general rules of the Hants Asylum have been revised with the approval of the Secretary of State. A clause was inserted, at our suggestion allowing the Superintendent and Assistant Medical Officers to undertake duties under the Mental Deficiency Act. An amendment relating to the auditing of

accounts was made in the general rules of the Parkside Asylum and approved by the Secretary of State.

The statistics relating to the service of attendants are omitted, as in our last two annual reports, and for the same reason, namely, that the large withdrawals from the Asylum staff for military service would render such statistics abnormal and useless for comparison with ordinary years.

Financial Expenditure in connection with County and Borough Asylums.

The total expenditure on the up-keep of the County and Borough Asylums in England and Wales, and on the maintenance, supervision, and treatment of the patients in them during the financial year ending 31st March 1916, amounted to 3,575,451*l.*, made up as follows:—

			£
Maintenance	-	-	3,205,455
Building and repairs	-	-	349,867
Land purchased	-	-	15,925
Land rented	-	-	4,204
			<hr/> £3,575,451 <hr/>

The above figures, details of which will be found in Part II., Appendix B., Table IV., do not include any expenditure on new Asylums as yet unoccupied.

Compared with the figures of the preceding year, there is an increase of 90,677*l.* in the amount expended on maintenance; a decrease of 147,151*l.* in the cost of building and repairs; a decrease of 17,843*l.* in the outlay on land, and an increase of 201*l.* in the amount paid for land rented, making a total net decrease of 74,116*l.*

Average Weekly Cost.

The average weekly cost of maintaining the patients in the County and Borough Asylums for the year ending 31st March 1916, excluding the cost of repairs, additions, and alterations, was as follows:—

			s.	d.
In County Asylums	-	-	11	3 ³ / ₈
In Borough Asylums	-	-	12	10 ¹ / ₄
In both taken together	-	-	11	7 ⁷ / ₈

The items making up the average weekly cost for the last two financial years are contrasted in the following table:—

DETAILS OF THE AVERAGE WEEKLY COST.	County Asylums.		Borough Asylums.	
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Provisions not supplied from Asylum garden and farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including malt liquor in ordinary diet) - - - - -	3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 10 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clothing of patients and attendants - - -	0 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 8	0 7 $\frac{7}{8}$
Salaries and wages (less deductions under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909)	3 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 27 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 8 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 7 $\frac{3}{8}$
Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (charged to maintenance account) - - - - -	0 17 $\frac{7}{8}$	0 2	0 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Necessaries (<i>e.g.</i> , fuel, light, washing, &c.) -	1 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{5}{8}$
Surgery and dispensary - - - - -	0 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Malt liquor, wines and spirits (not included in ordinary diet).	0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$
Furniture and bedding - - - - -	0 4 $\frac{5}{8}$	0 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Garden and farm - - - - -	1 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Miscellaneous - - - - -	0 11	0 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
	11 23 $\frac{3}{8}$	11 10	12 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	13 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Less monies received for articles, goods, and produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum) - - - - -	0 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 6 $\frac{5}{8}$	0 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Net TOTAL average weekly cost } per head - - - - - }	10 9	11 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	12 10 $\frac{1}{4}$

The total average weekly cost per head for all Asylums shows a rise of 6 $\frac{3}{4}d.$ on the previous year, as against increases of 4*d.*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}d.$, and 2 $\frac{1}{8}d.$ in the three years immediately preceding. This abnormal increase in the cost coincides with the general increase in the cost of living due to the war, and scarcely needs any close analysis. It may be noted, however, that the average weekly cost per head of "Provisions" and "Garden and Farm" together, shows a rise of 7 $\frac{1}{4}d.$ in County, and 11 $\frac{7}{8}d.$ in Borough Asylums; this, with an increase in the cost of "Necessaries," accounts for the greater part of the increased cost.

During the year the total average weekly cost per head of "Pensions, gratuities, &c." in the County and Borough Asylums was 3 $\frac{1}{2}d.$ Of this sum, 1 $\frac{1}{8}d.$ was charged to the building and repairs account. The amount of this item charged to the maintenance account increased by $\frac{3}{8}d.$, an increase exactly the same as in each of the two preceding years, thus showing a continuance of the tendency anticipated in the 66th Report (page 34) of the Commissioners in Lunacy, in consequence of the operation of section 12 of the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909; which provides that every superannuation allowance or gratuity shall be paid out of the fund out of which the "salary or wages and emoluments of the officer or servant is or has been paid"; thereby altering the practice which up to that time had obtained of charging all pensions to the county or borough fund.

In reviewing the cost of pensions it should be noted that there was also paid direct by County and Borough Councils a total sum of 28,211*l.* for pensions granted under the Lunacy Acts of 1890, and previous years, which do not appear as a charge on the accounts of the several Visiting Committees, but which should be included to show the total cost of pensions, which then comes out at 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* per head per week.

Additions, Alterations, and Improvements.

During last year a number of schemes were submitted by various Asylum Committees which, it was understood, were not to be carried into effect until after the war. It was thought that our previous policy in the direction of encouraging the provision of facilities for the care and treatment of the insane, might necessarily, and particularly for financial reasons, have to be modified at the termination of the war. We, therefore, thought it undesirable to consider further many of the proposals submitted; especially having regard to the cost of the preparation of the plans, and to the time spent in their consideration. After ascertaining the policy of the Local Government Board in similar circumstances, we passed the following resolution:—

That, so long as the war and the present financial situation continue, the Board will decline to consider plans for the erection of new or the alteration of old buildings, and that plans already deposited and still under consideration of the Board be returned to the sending authorities, with an intimation that they must be re-presented on a more favourable occasion.

The only exceptions to this rule shall be plans dealing with—

- (i) Work undertaken at the request of or to afford assistance to the military authorities.
- (ii) Matters connected with public health.
- (iii) Matters as to which the circumstances are exceptional.

The schemes which have been approved during the year for the alteration or improvement of existing Asylums, are, consequently, few in number, and in each case there were special circumstances, which, it was thought, justified their being carried into effect immediately.

Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke Joint Asylum.—An opportunity occurred of acquiring, at a cost of 1,050*l.*, some additional property regarded as essential to this Asylum. It comprises 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land and three cottages. Under existing conditions it was not, at first, thought desirable to sanction the purchase, but, after consideration of the special circumstances of the case, the Secretary of State approved the proposal, on

the understanding that the constituent authorities would not be authorised to raise a loan for the purpose.

Norwich City Asylum.—Last year the Committee entered into a contract for the purchase, for the sum of 5,500*l.*, of about 130 acres of land adjoining the Asylum estate, with a view to providing a site for the much-needed extension of the Asylum, which it is proposed to effect at the first opportunity. We regarded the acquisition of the land as of the greatest importance, but were doubtful as to the desirability of sanctioning the purchase at the present time. After considerable negotiation, however, the Committee came to an arrangement with the vendor, whereby the payment of purchase money is to be deferred until the commencement of building operations after the war, and, on that understanding, the Secretary of State approved the proposal.

Suicides and some other Fatal Casualties in County and Borough Asylums.

Eighteen deaths in County and Borough Asylums have been reported to us during the year as having resulted from self-inflicted injury; these being equally divided between the sexes.

In 9 instances the suicidal acts, that ultimately caused death, were committed before admission to asylums; in 4 during absence on trial, leave, or parole; in 1 after escape; and in 4 cases only did deaths from this cause occur in patients who were actually within Asylum precincts when the deed was committed.

The number of suicides amongst patients in County and Borough Asylums during the last 15 years—1901 to 1915 inclusive—has averaged 25 per year, of which some 14 (nearly 57 per cent.) have occurred in the cases of patients who were actually under the care of Asylum officers at the time. It is obvious, therefore, that the total number (18) for the year under review is satisfactory, and the number (4) occurring within Asylum precincts is extremely good compared with the average of previous years, and in its ratio to the total number of suicides (22 per cent.). We should probably have to go back more than 20 years to find a precedent for so small a number.

In view of the disorganisation in staff arrangements experienced during 1916, owing to the war, this result is especially creditable. It affords assurance that, notwithstanding difficulty, the large number of patients with strong suicidal tendency have been the objects, generally, of unremitting care and watchfulness.

Of the total number of suicides, 7 patients caused death by injury to the throat, 5 by the swallowing of poisons or injurious

substances, 2 by drowning, 2 by strangulation, 1 by hanging, and 1 by throwing himself in front of a railway train.

The following brief notes relate to the four cases that occurred in patients who were actually residing in Asylums under the care of officers; each record contains some point of interest:—

Long Grove Asylum.—A. T., aged 62, a female patient, suffering from melancholia, committed suicide by cutting her throat. She had never shown any suicidal tendency, even in her most acute attacks of depression. She always seemed happy when employed, was a good worker, and was engaged in the kitchen. A knife was missed, and, although sought for immediately, was discovered in her possession too late to avert the unfortunate occurrence.

Wakefield Asylum.—B. O. W., aged 45, a male patient, suffering from melancholia, committed suicide by taking oxalic acid. He had been in the Asylum about two months when this occurred, had a history of previous attempts at self-destruction, and was treated as a special card case. He was searched on admission, but allowed to keep those of his possessions not regarded as harmful, amongst them his tobacco. Without any previous warning he became sick, complained of pain in the region of his chest and stomach, and stated that he had swallowed oxalic acid. He left letters describing how he had concealed the poison in two packets of tobacco he had brought with him on admission, and afterwards had “worn it next to his body,” until the time came to use it.

Lancaster Asylum.—E. C. S., aged 53, a female patient, suffering from melancholia, committed suicide by strangulation. She was an inmate of the Asylum for about eight months before the occurrence. Although not considered suicidal, she was treated as a caution card case, owing to her depressed state. She occupied a bed at the end of a verandah, and was under observation day and night. She was quiet, sometimes for long periods, and usually behaved well at night, but was apt to become restless and get out of bed. The patient was under the charge of a nurse who had been on the staff for five years. About 5.15 one morning this nurse found the woman seated on the floor by the side of her bed. The nurse spoke to the patient, who was then alive. About 5.30, finding her still seated on the floor, and unresponsive, the nurse examined her closely, found her in a comatose state, and discovered a sheet tied tightly round her neck and fixed to the side of the bed. Artificial respiration was applied without avail. The nurse was considered remiss by the Asylum Committee for leaving the patient so long seated on the floor, and exposed to cold (even though it was a common practice for her to get out of bed) and she was censured accordingly.

Parkside Asylum.—J. T., aged 39, a male patient, suffering from melancholia, committed suicide by cutting his throat. He had been in the Asylum for about eight years, and was regarded as suicidal, having made several previous attempts, but not since 1909. He was always kept under special observation. About 7.35 on the morning of February 8th, 1916, the patient was occupying a seat in the day-room, near a window, when he suddenly jumped up, broke a pane of glass, seized a fragment, and inflicted a wound across his throat. Amongst other injuries the right external carotid artery and jugular vein were severed, and the man died from uncontrollable hæmorrhage. The charge attendant, who was at the door of the room keeping general observation over his cases, saw the occurrence, sent for the medical officer, and applied digital pressure. The whole incident, from the breaking of the window to the death of the patient, occupied no more than five minutes.

Nine patients died during the year as the result of accidents or injuries not suicidal in character. In no case could any of

these deaths be ascribed to negligence or carelessness on the part of officers or attendants, although, in perhaps one of them, unavoidable depletion of staff, owing to war necessities, may have contributed to the occurrence.

One death followed a surgical operation "which was absolutely necessary, and skilfully performed"; another was caused by a fracture of the skull resulting from a fall downstairs; in a third case a head injury before admission gave rise to fatal disease of the brain; old age, and shock following an intracapsular fracture of the hip, accounted for a fourth; rupture of the bladder for a fifth, and the sixth, an epileptic, was found dead in bed—presumably smothered during a seizure. The remaining three cases are selected for record.

Bexley Asylum.—W. T. L., aged 49, a male patient, was admitted March 3rd, 1915, suffering from locomotor ataxia, with organic dementia, and aortic disease. The nervous condition steadily progressed, and was accompanied by seizures with short periods of acute excitement. During intervals he was happy and contented with his surroundings. On April 7th, 1916, he developed one of his restless phases, which rendered necessary his removal to the padded room, where he remained. On the following day restlessness increased to such an extent that seclusion had to be resorted to. That night he was extremely disturbed, and the nurse, who visited him at regular intervals, put him to bed repeatedly; but on each occasion he got up again on being left alone. At 5.15 on the morning of the 9th, the visiting nurse left the patient standing by his door inside the room. About 10 minutes later another nurse, in an adjoining dormitory, heard him calling out loudly, and went to see what was wrong. She found the patient lying full length on the floor, with blood issuing from the lower part of one leg. The Medical Officers were sent for, and examination showed that both bones of the right leg were broken just above the ankle, the broken ends having protruded through the skin. Splints were applied with difficulty, the patient "continuing to batter the limb about even when this was being done." Shortly afterwards his heart showed signs of weakness, which did not respond to treatment, and the patient died about 24 hours later from cardiac failure and shock. There was no history of any violence having been used to the patient, and all evidence seemed to indicate that the fractures were brought about by a fall, the result of restlessness. An inquest was held, and the jury brought in a verdict equivalent to one of death by misadventure.

Lancaster Asylum.—W. H. B., aged 46, a male patient, suffering from general paralysis, died as the result of a fracture of the skull caused by another patient. The latter (J. F.) was suffering from delusional insanity, and was under the domination of imaginary voices. He was very suspicious, and liable to attacks of sudden excitement; but had assaulted no one previously, or given serious trouble. On February 16th, 1916, the two patients were sleeping on a verandah in adjoining beds. W. H. B. was noisy and unsettled, which presumably annoyed J. F. so much that he suddenly jumped out of bed, wrenched the leg from a bed table, and struck his fellow patient on the head with it, thereby causing fracture of the skull. The patient became comatose, and practically remained so until the 19th, when he died. The occurrence took place so rapidly that an attendant, although only some 12 yards away, was unable to reach the spot in time to do more than prevent further injury to other patients. The verandah only contained 17 beds, and two attendants were on duty. An inquest was held, the jury bringing in a verdict of manslaughter against J. F.

Wells Asylum.—J. C., aged 39, a male, suffering from mania, met his death during a brawl with another patient. J. C., who was admitted on

August 1st, 1905, was quarrelsome, and consequently warded with troublesome cases. During the morning of September 7th, 1916, he was in an airing court with other patients when a quarrel occurred with one of them (L. W. M.) arising out of some question concerning the lighting of a cigarette. The brawl appears to have commenced more or less with banter, serious trouble being unexpected. Apparently J. C. was the aggressor and L. W. M. defending himself. Blows were exchanged, and before attendants could get near enough to intervene, J. C. had received a blow over the heart region, which caused sudden collapse and death within a few minutes. The *post-mortem* evidence seemed to indicate heart weakness from dilatation. No other injuries, or manifestations of serious disease, were present. The airing court contained 57 patients in charge of two attendants. An inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict to the effect that death was due to "cardiac syncope, from blows over the heart, "inflicted by L. W. M. in self-defence—(justifiable homicide)."

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

From the Returns furnished to us we find that during 1916 in the 85 County and Borough Asylums, 2,495 patients were attacked by dysentery and 829 by diarrhœa. Of the former 1,728 recovered, 648 died, and 119 remained under treatment at the close of the year; and of the latter 650 recovered, 136 died, and 43 remained under treatment. In the completed cases of dysentery the case mortality was 27·3 per cent., and in those of diarrhœa, 17·3.

The following tables show the monthly and quarterly incidence of all attacks:—

Monthly Incidence of Total Attacks in 1916.

		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.	
		<hr/>		<hr/>	
January	-	208	or 8·8 per cent.	59	or 7·4 per cent.
February	-	233	9·9	73	9·1
March	-	301	12·8	90	11·3
April	-	252	10·7	57	7·2
May	-	171	7·3	41	5·1
June	-	160	6·8	54	6·8
July	-	122	5·2	35	4·4
August	-	189	8·0	61	7·6
September	-	169	7·2	110	13·8
October	-	171	7·3	73	9·1
November	-	151	6·4	73	9·1
December	-	226	9·6	73	9·1
		<hr/>		<hr/>	
		2,353	100·0	799	100·0
		<hr/>		<hr/>	

Quarterly Incidence.

		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
1915	-	21·2	22·7	22·3	33·8
1916	-	31·5	24·8	20·4	23·3

No cases of dysentery were reported from 9 Asylums, *i.e.* :—Bracebridge, Carmarthen, Yorks, E. R., Derby Borough, Middlesbrough, Ewell Colony, York City, Brecon, and Scalebor Park.

Of the 76 other Asylums—in each of 26 the total cases were less than 10, in 24 from 10 to 30, in 26 more than 30, the highest number in any one Asylum being 210 (Prestwich.)

The proportion per 1,000 inmates (daily average resident) in all the Asylums was 24·5; in those where the dysenteric cases exceeded 30, it was 43·5; in those with 10 to 30 cases it was 15·7; and those with less than 10 cases, 4·8.

Comparison with 1915 Returns shows that (1) 38 Asylums which had 995 cases in 1915 yielded 1,515 in 1916—an increase of 520; (2) 39 Asylums (including one now a War Hospital), which had 1,519 cases in 1915, yielded 898 in 1916—a diminution of 621; (3) three Asylums which showed no increase or decrease in the number of cases, numbered 82 in each year; (4) there were 8 Asylums (including 2 War Hospitals) which had no cases of dysentery in either year.

The Asylums in which cases of dysentery bear the largest proportion to the average numbers of patients in residence are Parkside, with 1 case of dysentery in every 10 patients, Hants with 1 in 11, Cheddleton with 1 in 12, Prestwich and Wakefield with 1 in 13, and Norwich with 1 in 14.

At Parkside Asylum the total number of cases was 148, as compared with 166 cases in 1915, a decrease of 18. Towards the end of the year there was a great falling off in the numbers of patients attacked, especially on the female side, and as the result of the means which were taken to deal with it the outbreak appeared to have worn itself out.

At the Hants Asylum the number of cases was 119, or 8 fewer than in 1915. The epidemic was prevalent throughout the year, and at the end had not shown any signs of abatement.

At Norwich, as in the last two mentioned Asylums, the number of patients attacked has diminished as compared with 1915, being 27 less. Of the 40 cases, the large majority were on the female side, where the disease was present during practically every month of the year. Except for a few cases in September and October, the male side was not implicated. In this Asylum we are glad to hear that it is now the practice to segregate into separate wards all patients who have suffered from this disease.

At Prestwich, on the other hand, the numbers of patients infected increased in 1916, there being 40 cases more than in 1915. Of the total of 210 cases, 144 were males and 66 females. The epidemic was not confined to any one section of the Institu-

tion, but was prevalent both in the main building and in the annexe. Dysentery has in the past to a small extent been endemic in this Asylum; but this outbreak was one of considerable magnitude, though towards the end of the year it had much diminished. It has been the practice in this Asylum to treat the dysentery patients of both sexes in single rooms in the infirmary wards, some of them opening off the dormitories and others off the corridors. The patients who have recovered are returned to the wards they came from and are allowed to mix freely with the uninfected patients. This system appears to the Board to be quite inadequate and to offer little prospect of eradicating the disease or indeed of keeping it within narrow limits. The Board consider that all recent and active cases should be isolated in a building quite apart from the ordinary wards, and that all patients who have suffered from the disease should be kept together and segregated in separate wards from other patients for a considerable time to avoid the risks of fresh patients being infected, and to help in the detection of possible carriers.

At Cheddleton there was also an increase of dysentery in 1916 as compared with 1915, *i.e.*, from 73 to 104 cases; an increase of 31. In this Asylum there seems little doubt that the prevalence of the disorder has been maintained by its re-introduction from without by "carriers" from other Asylums; 4 cases arising in one ward in which such a "carrier," hitherto unsuspected to have been the subject of the disease, existed. Dr. Menzies has devoted much pains and time to the study of this affection, which he considers to be attributable to several different types of bacillary infection, and two wards on each side are set apart for the reception of patients who have been its subjects. A special card giving details of the previous clinical history, the number of attacks, and the wards which the patient has been in is kept for each case. Thus much valuable information will be collected, and will be available when, as it is to be hoped, further exhaustive research is made into the prevalence of this grave disorder in the Asylums of the country.

At Wakefield also there was a slight increase in the numbers of dysentery cases over those in 1915, 13 more patients being attacked. Of the 194 cases, 122 were on the male and 72 on the female side. The epidemic was at its worst in the early months of the year and showed great diminution towards the end. In this Asylum all the patients are treated as far as possible in the open air with beneficial results.

The following are the most marked examples of the increase and decrease of dysenteric cases in 1916 as compared with 1915 in the various Asylums:—

Asylum.	1915.	1916.	Increase.	Decrease.
Whittingham - - -	12	90	78	—
Brentwood - - -	5	50	45	—
Chartham - - -	11	53	42	—
Prestwich - - -	170	210	40	—
Devon - - -	34	68	34	—
Cheddleton - - -	73	104	31	—
Bexley - - -	100	24	—	76
Claybury - - -	130	79	—	51
Storthes Hall - - -	53	4	—	49
Chester - - -	55	19	—	36
Salop - - -	48	16	—	32

For purpose of further analysis of the figures, the Asylums have, as in previous years, been divided into three groups according to their size :—

Group A.—Asylums in which the daily average number of inmates during the year was 1,000 and upwards, 44 in number, with an aggregate population of 74,896. Dysentery occurred in 43 of these Institutions. The total number of recorded cases was 2,013, of whom 1,375 recovered, 536 died, and 92 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The case-mortality was 28·0 per cent. of completed cases, and the incidence rate 26·9 per 1,000 inmates. Cases of diarrhoea were reported from 31 of these Asylums, and numbered 562, an incidence rate of 7·5 per 1,000.

Group B.—Asylums with an average of 500 to 1,000 inmates—28 in number—with an aggregate population of 21,779. Dysentery was reported from 25 of them, the cases totalling 411. Of these, 300 recovered, 98 died, and 13 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The incidence rate was 18·8 per 1,000, and the case-mortality 24·6 per cent. Diarrhoea occurred in 15 of these Asylums, the cases numbered 200, and the incidence-rate was 9·2 per 1,000.

Group C.—Asylums with less than 500 inmates—13 in number—with an aggregate population of 5,264, dysentery occurred in 8 of these Asylums, with 71 cases in all. There were 53 recoveries, 14 deaths, and 4 remained under treatment. The incidence rate was 13·5 per 1,000, and the case-mortality 20·9 per cent. From six of these institutions diarrhoea was reported—67 cases in all—the incidence-rate being 12·7 per 1,000.

The subjoined table summarises these figures:—

		CASES OF DYSENTERY, 1916.				
		30 and more.	10 to 30.	Less than 10.	No Cases.	Total.
Group A.	Number of Asylums -	22	12	9	1	44
	Total Inmates -	41,794	17,111	14,876	1,115	74,896
	„ Cases -	1,763	201	49	—	2,013
	Proportion per 1,000 -	42·2	11·7	3·3	—	26·9
	Case-mortality per cent. -	27·8	28·8	31·9	—	28·0
Group B.	Number of Asylums -	4	9	12	3	28
	Total Inmates -	3,281	7,505	9,137	1,856	21,779
	„ Cases -	200	159	52	—	411
	Proportion per 1,000 -	61·0	21·2	5·7	—	18·8
	Case-mortality per cent. -	17·6	30·1	34·7	—	24·6
Group C.	Number of Asylums -	—	3	5	5	13
	Total Inmates -	—	1,336	1,946	1,982	5,264
	„ Cases -	—	48	23	—	71
	Proportion per 1,000 -	—	35·9	11·8	—	13·5
	Case-mortality per cent. -	—	17·7	27·3	—	20·9
All Groups	Number of Asylums -	26	24	26	9	85
	Total Inmates -	45,075	25,952	25,959	4,953	101,939
	„ Cases -	1,963	408	124	—	2,495
	Proportion per 1,000 -	43·5	15·7	4·7	—	24·5
	Case-mortality per cent. -	26·8	28·1	32·2	—	27·3

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

The Registered Hospitals, now only 13 in number, continue to discharge their functions with efficiency and public usefulness and to afford to all classes of private patients good accommodation and skilled medical treatment.

On the 1st of January 1916 they contained 2,597 patients and 119 boarders, and there were subsequently admitted during the year 765 patients and 228 voluntary boarders; discharged 741 patients and 240 boarders, 307 of the former having recovered, showing the favourable proportion of 47·6 per cent.; and 191 patients and 7 boarders had died, the percentage of patients who died being only 7·3 per cent. of the average numbers resident. These changes have left on the books of these Institutions on January 1st, 1917, 2,430 patients and 100 voluntary boarders.

These numbers show a decrease in consequence of the closing of St. Luke's Hospital, the site of which has been purchased by the Bank of England. This Hospital has taken a very prominent part in the Lunacy administration of the country, having been established by voluntary subscription in 1751. It was then situated at Windmill Hill in Upper

Moorfields, but in 1782 it was removed to the Bowling Green, Old Street Road, and opened on January 1st, 1787, for 110 patients. The gradual growth of a huge city up to its very doors had, of course, made it in many respects unfit for its purposes, but until closed it had discharged valuable functions as a curative Hospital, and, by receiving private patients of suitable class at low rates of payment, had taken a conspicuous share in real philanthropic work. It is to be hoped that a new St. Luke's Hospital having the same beneficent aims will arise at the end of the war to pursue a no less valuable and successful career. Since the closing of the Hospital we have heard with deep regret of the death of Dr. Rawes, who for many years had been its respected and most efficient Superintendent.

The only other incidents which appear to need special mention here in relation to Hospitals are five suicides, of which the particulars are briefly as follows:—

A male patient, A. F. L., committed suicide at St. Luke's Hospital by strangulation by means of a strip of counterpane, how obtained the evidence did not show.

A male patient, C. M. B., at the York Retreat, threw himself from an outside escape staircase, the door at the foot of which was not always kept closed as it now is.

A lady, A. B., at Bethlem Hospital, died from pericarditis and heart failure as the result of the insertion, by herself, with suicidal intent, of needles in her heart and lungs.

A lady, C. H. P., at St. Andrew's Hospital, escaped from a walking party in the grounds, and her body was subsequently found in the River Nene.

Another lady, E. M. J., in the same Hospital, having no suicidal history, hanged herself by means of a staylace in circumstances which seemed to reflect no blame on anyone.

STATE AND CRIMINAL INSTITUTIONS.

State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor.—The members of our Board who paid the last annual visit to this Asylum were able to give a very favourable report of its condition and management. Mechanical restraint had, as for many years past, been dispensed with, and seclusion kept within as narrow limits as the special character of the inmates would admit of. There had been 127 fresh admissions, 88 discharges, of whom as many as 40 had recovered, and 37 had died, all from natural causes, ascertained by *post-mortem* examination in every case. The numbers remaining were 704, of whom 526 were men and 178 women.

A fire occurred in the laundry, which seemed likely to assume dangerous proportions, but was met by such prompt and efficient action by the staff that it was extinguished at a comparatively early stage.

Rampton Criminal Asylum.—At the visit to this State Institution in July it was found to be in a satisfactory condition. Its inmates, who numbered 262, of whom 204 were males and 58 females, were free from excitement and orderly in their conduct. Since the previous visit 53 had been admitted, 18 discharged or removed, of whom 4 had recovered, and 2 had died, each of them from natural causes, ascertained by *post-mortem* examination and certified by a coroner's inquest.

There had been no use of mechanical restraint, and the limited employment of seclusion was favourably commented on.

NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS.

Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.—In July 1916, when this Hospital was last visited, it was reported to be in very good order, and to be well supplied with means of occupation and amusement for the patients, of whom 183 were in residence, all of them appearing to be well cared for and being free from complaint.

Since the previous visit there had been 112 admissions, 32 discharges, all but 2 on recovery, and 44 deaths. Of the deaths, one was the result of suicidal strangulation, in which the only inquest was held, all the others being due to natural causes.

The rooms were comfortable, and many had been much improved by redecoration in light and cheerful colours.

Three patients had been mechanically restrained and 11 secluded.

Royal Military Hospital, Netley.—When visited by two members of our Board in April 1916, only 5 officers and 78 men were under care in D Block; but since the previous October there had been 1,057 admissions, 1,005 discharges, and 4 deaths, all due to natural causes.

The whole of the block continued to be maintained in very good order and to be well supplied with objects of interest. Two additional padded rooms had been provided, which were not unnecessary, seeing that this block of the Hospital serves as the receiving house for most of the cases of mental disorder occurring in the ranks of the Army.

LICENSED HOUSES GENERALLY.

No changes have occurred during 1916 in the number of houses licensed for the reception of lunatics; there were, therefore, on the 1st January 1917, 21 Metropolitan Houses licensed by us, and 42 Provincial Houses licensed by Justices, for the reception of lunatics under the Lunacy Acts.

The following table gives the total numbers, classification, and distribution of the patients detained in these houses on the 1st January 1917:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Metropolitan Licensed Houses :—			
Private - - - -	518	975	1,493
Pauper - - - -	17	70	87
In Provincial Licensed Houses :—			
Private - - - -	425	873	1,298
Pauper - - - -	234	322	556
Total - - - -	1,194	2,240	3,434

These figures show that there was an increase of 60 in the total number of patients in the Metropolitan Houses, and a decrease of 24 in those in the provinces.

In addition to the patients detained on reception orders, there were 81 persons residing in these Houses as voluntary boarders, namely, 23 in the Metropolitan, and 58 in the Provincial. The proportion of private patients and voluntary boarders in these Houses is 25·6 per cent. and 44·8 per cent. respectively to the total number of private patients detained under the Lunacy Acts and of voluntary boarders residing in Institutions for lunatics.

Two deaths from suicide of patients (one of them whilst absent on trial) were reported to us during the year.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

Bethnall House.—The licence for this House was varied in November to provide for 220 private patients being received instead of 200, with a reduction in the number of pauper patients.

Brooke House.—On the renewal of the licence for this House on the 2nd February 1916, the numbers were varied to allow of the reception of 80 patients, not more than 40 to be males and not more than 42 females.

Mead House.—The name of Miss Blanche E. H. Rice was substituted in the licence for that of Miss Edith S. Howe.

Newlands.—The names of Mrs. Harriet S. Sergeant and Miss Marguerite F. Sergeant have been added to the licence.

Northumberland House.—The licence of this House was varied to permit of the reception of five more female patients, the aggregate number to remain as before.

Peckham House.—No. 48, Hanover Street, has been added to the licence of this House. We have approved plans submitted for the improvement of Female Ward No. 5.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

Bishopstone House.—The names of Dr. R. Norman, Mrs. C. W. G. Norman, Miss Evelyn M. C. Buszard, Miss Beatrice C. Peele, and Miss Diana M. Peele have been added, and that of Miss S. M. Alford omitted from the licence.

The Briars.—We received with much regret an intimation of the death of Mrs. A. Steward, one of the licensees, on the 19th June 1916. The licence is now held in the names of Miss Mary Griffiths and Miss Emily M. Griffiths.

Brislington House.—The name of William Fox was substituted in the licence for that of Herbert Nash on the 5th April 1916.

Fairford Retreat.—On the renewal of the licence in respect of this House on the 27th June 1916, the numbers were varied to allow of the reception of 50 patients, not less than 15, or more than 25, to be males, and not more than 35 females.

Fiddington House.—The name of Miss Maude Parsons has been added to the licence.

Glendossill and Hurst House.—The name of Miss Ellen E. Trait has been substituted in the licence for that of Miss F. H. Jenner.

Haydock Lodge.—The number of patients for which this House was licensed on the 31st October 1916 was as follows: 150 private patients, not more than 80 to be males and not more than 90 females. In furtherance of the scheme for the improvement of this House, plans have been approved of the proposed (a) improvement of the Ladies' Wing with a view to the provision of an up-to-date Infirmary Ward, (b) Lavatory accommodation at the Gentlemen's Wing, and (c) new Calorifier Room and Stores at the Boiler House.

Shaftesbury House.—The licence granted on the 31st October 1916 was varied to permit of the reception of 40 private patients, not more than 20 to be males and not more than 30 females.

Stretton House.—The Board heard with regret that Mrs. Eveline E. Campbell-Hyslop, one of the licensees died on the 12th April 1916.

Riverhead House.—Mrs. Mabel L. Macartney is now the sole licensee of this House, Dr. Macartney having died suddenly on the 9th June much to our regret.

Bailbrook House.—As the outcome of the suggestions made by the Board, the proprietors have decided to effect certain alterations with a view to providing separate accommodation for the resident Medical Superintendent and his family, and plans for that purpose have been approved accordingly.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

The changes registered during the past year among those patients who were residing, under the provisions of the Lunacy Acts, in single care, as persons of unsound mind, are shown in the following table :—

—				Males.	Females.	Total.
Number on 1 January 1916	-	-	-	182	384	566
Number admitted in 1916	-	-	-	73	188	261
				255	572	827
		M.	F.	Total.		
Discharged and removed	-	69	155	224		
Died	-	13	32	45		
				82	187	269
Number on 1 January 1917	-	-	-	173	385	558

These figures show a slight decrease on those of the year 1915, the actual decrease being eight, as compared with an increase of six in that year. The transfer of patients from institutional to single care is largely made use of as a stepping stone to complete discharge, and of the total number of admissions, during the year under review, into such care, viz., 261, as many as 151 were received on transfer, and 30 of these were discharged recovered during the year.

All the patients residing under the conditions of single care have been visited at least once during the year by a member of the Board, and in all instances where it was deemed advisable two visits have been paid.

The patients referred to in the foregoing table do not include those who have been found lunatic by inquisition, none of whom are visited by us.

Our visits lead us to the conclusion that the patients under single care are, speaking generally, kindly and tactfully treated, and we continue to attach much importance to the beneficial results which are obtained, in many instances, by placing patients under this form of treatment.

No casualties or incidents which call for comment have occurred amongst these patients during the year.

PROSECUTIONS.

The following prosecutions undertaken on our order were successful.

R. v. Fyson.—Edmund Fyson, M.R.C.S., of 38, Warrior Square, St. Leonards-on-Sea, was charged before the Justices at

the Hastings Borough Sessions on July 17th, 1916, with an offence under section 315 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890, in that he had for payment taken charge of and received to board and lodge one M. L. W., a person of unsound mind, without reception order or certification.

Mr. Cecil Whiteley, who appeared on behalf of the Public Prosecutor, stated the circumstances giving rise to the prosecution, and pointed out to the Court that the whole point was whether the alleged lunatic was in fact a person of unsound mind whilst in the care of Dr. Fyson, who had received her for payment and without certification and reception order under the Lunacy Acts. Mr. Morgan appeared for the defendant, and the Bench, after a prolonged hearing, held that the charge was proved. The Chairman said that the Bench had come to the conclusion that they must convict. It was a practice which must be stopped. The maximum penalty was 50*l.*, but having regard to the fact that an application was being made for costs, and they were exceedingly heavy, the defendant would be fined 1*l.* and would have to pay the costs, 20*l.* 17*s.*, making 21*l.* 17*s.* altogether. A member of the Bench added that he hoped this would be a warning to other people in the town who were in the habit of taking these people in.

R. v. Fanny King.—Fanny King, of The Laburnums, Heronsgate, Rickmansworth, was, on the 12th December 1916, summoned to appear at the Watford Police Court for an alleged offence against section 315 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890, in that she had, contrary to the provisions of that section, for payment, taken charge of and received to board and lodge one E. G., a person of unsound mind, without reception order or certificate. The proceedings were instituted consequent upon a report made by Dr. A. W. Boycott, Medical Superintendent of Herts County Asylum, after visiting the premises, under an order made by the Lord Chancellor in pursuance of section 205 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, and examining the said E. G., who was residing there and alleged to be a lunatic.

The Justices convicted the defendant and she was fined 10*s.* with 3*l.* 3*s.* costs.

Mental Deficiency.

Although in many directions, and especially in that of the obligation imposed on local authorities to make suitable provision for defectives within their area, the beneficial operation of the Act of 1913 cannot be fully carried out until the financial restrictions caused by the war have been removed, yet as much as possible is being done to secure statutory protection for those most urgently in need of it. Some of the institutional accommodation now available for the detention of such cases is, as

will be seen in the following record, of a temporary character, and will, it is anticipated, give place in less strenuous times to properly equipped and organised institutions and colonies, in which there will be ample scope for training in a suitable environment. It is therefore to be hoped that advantage will be taken by local authorities of this period of enforced inactivity to prepare well-considered schemes, which can be proceeded with as soon as the country reverts to normal financial conditions.

Supervision of Defectives.—We desire again to express our appreciation of the valuable assistance in the working of the Act that is being rendered by voluntary associations. This is especially manifested in respect to the supervision of defectives and the provision of suitable guardianship, work which in some instances has been delegated to such associations by local authorities. In this connection it may be stated that, acting on a suggestion made by the Central Association for the Care of the Mentally Deficient, we issued in April a circular to remind local authorities of their duty to ascertain defectives subject to be dealt with under the Act, and to provide for their suitable supervision. It was felt that whilst, owing to war conditions, it was difficult to provide institutional accommodation, except for the most pressing cases, good results might accrue from the authorities making full use of their supervisory powers. It was pointed out that such supervision could be carried on by officials already in the service of the local authority, or by voluntary associations to whom the local authority had power to delegate such work.

Provision of Guardianship.—As an example of a voluntary association doing good work for the care of defectives, mostly of higher grade types, the Brighton Guardianship Society may be cited. This Society was founded in 1913 to provide for the care and supervision of the mentally and physically defective, by (1) boarding them out in carefully chosen families, (2) assisting them to obtain training and employment suitable to their capabilities, and (3) visiting them and taking friendly interest in their moral and material welfare. In the autumn of 1915 after a conference with members of our Board, the Society reorganised its procedure in regard to mental defectives, and agreed to most of the suggestions we had made for the more efficient carrying out of their scheme, such as the careful selection of suitable houses, the framing of simple rules for foster-parents, the type of case that might be deemed unsuitable for such care, the limitation of defectives in one house to one sex, and arrangements for after-care. At the time of writing we have knowledge of 34 defectives at present under the supervision of this Society. Of these 11 are received under "order," 7 have been "placed," and 16 notified to the Board. Most of the homes have been visited by us, and with but few exceptions

have been found satisfactory and suitable. The Society, it may be added, is now recognised by the local authorities of Brighton and East Sussex, to which bodies it is in a position to afford valuable assistance.

Exchequer Contribution. Limitation to Urgent Cases.—On the 23rd November we addressed a circular to County and County Borough Councils, having reference to the conditions under which Exchequer contributions are made to local authorities under section 47 to assist them in carrying out their obligatory duties imposed by section 30, and asking such authorities to submit schemes for the work proposed to be undertaken during the year. It was further pointed out that having regard to the restriction of capital issues, and of all avoidable expenditure during the war, it would be impracticable for the local authority to purchase land or buildings in order to provide further institutional accommodation for defectives. It was not expected of the local authority to do more than find accommodation for cases, when urgently needed, in existing institutions or in workhouses approved as places of temporary detention under section 37. The passages referring to such “urgent” cases were as follow:—

“The Board feel bound to give proper effect to the recommendations of the Committee on Public Retrenchment and have to inform local authorities that, for the present, they will only be able to pay their share of the cost of maintenance of cases sent to Institutions after this date by order on petition, when they agree that the grounds for detention are urgent. Urgent cases include—

- “(a) Women coming within section 2 (1) (b) (vi) of the Mental Deficiency Act, if they are likely to take their discharge from Poor Law Institutions. The urgency is increased if they have venereal disease:
- “(b) Young women now at large or about to leave Institutions who have no homes, or bad homes, and are in danger of corruption:
- “(c) Children about to leave special schools with no decent homes to go to, and unable to protect themselves:
- “(d) Youths who are a source of local corruption: and
- “(e) Industrial and Reformatory School children who are found to be defective and to need control.”

It may be added that it was not intended that every case submitted must necessarily fall under one of the above heads, which obviously do not comprehend all the conditions that may be fairly considered to constitute a claim to “urgency,” and in endeavouring to deal with each case of doubt on its own

merits, the aim has been to reconcile need for economy with that for the care and protection of the most necessitous.

Administration of Grants (Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, section 25 (h)).—In pursuance of the duty imposed on our Board, the following grants were made in the financial year ending 31st March 1916:—

1. *Grants to Local Authorities* (section 47)—

Number of local authorities who received grants, 86.

Total amount paid—

	£	s.	d.
On behalf of non-criminal defectives -	19,201	19	2
" criminal " -	2,311	15	6
	<hr/>		
	£21,513	14	8
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2. *Contributions towards Expenses of Societies* (section 48)—

Number of societies which received grants, 16.

	£	s.	d.
Total amount paid - - -	1,453	10	0
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3. *Grant for Research* (section 41 (p)) :—

Amounts paid—	£	s.	d.
Dr. E. O. Lewis - - - -	150	0	0
Dr. Orr - - - -	157	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£307	10	0
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These grants were made in continuation of the researches being conducted by the above and referred to on p. 56 in our Second Annual Report.

From the appended Summary Table it will be seen that the total number of mental defectives whose names were on our register on the 1st January 1917 amounted to 6,836, or 3,093 males, 3,743 females. They were distributed as follows:—

State Institution (Farmfield) - - -	44
Certified Institutions - - -	5,497
" " section 37 - - -	483
Certified Houses - - -	255
Approved Homes - - -	333
Under guardianship or "notified" - - -	224

These figures do not include a very large number of defectives who are at present cared for by the Education and Poor Law Authorities, and many others remaining to be dealt with when circumstances permit.

SUMMARY OF MENTALLY DEFECTIVE PATIENTS on 1st January 1917.

(Registered by the Board of Control.)

Where maintained.	Received under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.										Not received under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.			Total of all Mental Defectives.			
	Under Orders (secs. 5-9).						Not under Orders (sec. 3).		Total.								
	Non-criminal.		Criminal.														
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.						
In State Institution : Farm-field.	—	19	—	24	—	1	—	44	44	—	—	—	—	—	44	44	44
In Certified Institutions -	485	808	83	77	1,412	818	1,980	1,703	3,683	582	1,232	1,814	2,562	2,935	5,497	5,497	5,497
In Certified Institutions (sec. 37).	190	227	47	4	6	9	243	240	483	—	—	—	243	240	483	483	483
In Certified Houses -	—	—	—	—	120	81	120	81	201	18	36	54	138	117	255	255	255
In Approved Homes -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	257	333	76	257	333	333	333
Under Guardianship or Notified.	40	76	—	—	8	12	48	88	136	26*	62*	88*	74	150	224	224	224
Grand total -	715	1,130	130	105	1,546	921	2,391	2,156	4,547	702	1,587	2,289	3,093	3,743	6,836	6,836	6,836

* Notified cases (sec. 51).

Received under the Provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.—Of the total number, 4,547 (2,391 males, 2,156 females) fall into this category, and these are divisible into those received under orders (sections 5 to 9) and those not under orders.

A. Those under orders numbered 2,080, of whom 235 were criminal, 1,845 non-criminal.

B. Those “not under orders” numbered 2,467—who have been “placed” by parents or guardians under provisions of section 3 of the Act.

Of the patients who were under guardianship (136), there were 116 under orders, the remainder being “placed” cases.

Not Received under the Provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.—Of those in institutions, 2,201 (males, 676, females, 1,525) come under this head; 246 (males, 150, females, 96) being sent by Local Education Authorities; 157 (males, 75, females, 82) sent under the Children Act, 1908; 1,511 (males, 338, females, 1,173) sent by Poor Law Authorities; 10 (males, 3, females, 7) by Local Authorities; and 277 (males, 110, females, 167) by relatives or others, including rescue and similar societies. In addition, 88 cases were simply “notified.” It may be stated that, in a majority of instances, cases originally “notified” are subsequently dealt with by order.

PERSONS LIABLE TO CONTRIBUTE TO MAINTENANCE OF DEFECTIVE.

Law Officers' Opinion.

A question was raised in the county of Somerset as to the liability of a father, under section 13 of the Mental Deficiency Act, to contribute to the support of a legitimate child, being a mental defective, above twenty-one years of age, and a decision that he was not liable was brought before the High Court by way of appeal upon a case stated. But the Court held that a judicial authority giving a decision under the above section had no power to state a case, and upon that ground dismissed the appeal without deciding the point of law submitted (*Newman v. Foster*, W.N., 1916, p. 369). We thought the point of such importance that it ought to be determined, if possible, by a Superior Court. Accordingly we submitted, through the Home Office, a case for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown on the two questions:—

1. Who are the persons “liable to maintain” a mental defective within the meaning of section 13 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913?

2. Whether and in what manner a decision of a judicial authority upon the question can be brought before the High Court for review?

The Opinion, received during the current year, was as follows:—

1. In our opinion the view suggested by the Home Office as to the construction of sections 13 and 14 of the Act (3 & 4 Geo. 5, c. 28) is correct, namely, that persons “liable to maintain” a defective include any persons who might, under the Poor Law or Bastardy Acts, be ordered to contribute to his support, and also, in the case of illegitimates under the age of 21, the persons indicated in section 14. The latter section does not, we think, purport to define the expression “person liable to maintain,” but deals only with a special class of defectives—illegitimates under the age of 21 years—and in the case of illegitimates of that class, extends the liability to contribute to persons who, apart from the provisions of the section, would not be liable, being under no duty as to maintenance.

2. A decision of a judicial authority such as that in *Newman v. Foster* (W.N., 1916, p. 369) appears to us to be in effect a refusal to exercise jurisdiction on a preliminary point of law, and could be challenged in the High Court by an application for a writ of mandamus to hear and determine the case according to law (*see R. v. Gloucestershire J.J.I.B. and A.D. 1*; *R. v. Richards*, 20 L.J.Q.B. 351; *R. v. West Riding J.J. 11*, Q.B.D. 417).

(Signed) FREDERICK SMITH.
 GORDON HEWART.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS AND ATTENDANTS.

Last year we drew attention to the question of providing properly qualified teachers and attendants for the mentally defective. Hitherto there has been little or no systematic training for these teachers. Some of them are elementary school teachers, who have had to gain experience of mentally defective children after their appointment to the schools in Institutions. Some at present in charge of classes of defectives have had no previous teaching experience of any kind, and have only themselves received the minimum of education—having left an elementary school at the age of fourteen. In Special Schools certified by the Board of Education regulations exist as to the qualifications necessary for teachers of the mentally defective, but for schools under our Board there are at present no such regulations.

We recognise that, in order to become a successful teacher of the mentally defective, it is not always necessary to have passed a high standard of examination, but, at the same time, we are strongly of the opinion that some training and experience are necessary. We consider that the head teacher in every teaching department should, as a rule, have passed the preliminary examination for certificate, or an equivalent

examination recognised by the Board of Education. In addition to this, we consider that a head teacher should have had a reasonable period of teaching experience, preferably in an infant school, and, further, some previous experience of teaching mentally defective children. These we consider to be the minimum qualifications required, and we think that in all large schools for defectives it will be advisable to select a certificated teacher as head master or mistress. Except in very small schools, a proportion of the school staff should also have passed the preliminary examination for certificate, or an equivalent examination, and all nurse attendants and industrial trainers who are required to teach should attend short courses of training approved by us. It is expected that these short courses will soon be established.

With these objects in view, we drafted some Rules for the staffing of the teaching departments of Institutions under our control. These were circulated to all whom they concerned, and comments were invited. A covering letter pointed out that the Mental Deficiency Act would bring into Institutions a large and increasing number of young and trainable defectives who would need lifelong support and care, and that every effort should therefore be made to train them to contribute to their own support, to improve their manners and habits so that they will need the minimum of supervision, and to increase their power of enjoying simple amusements. A few criticisms of these suggested rules were received, and to these we gave careful consideration, and it is expected that the rules will come into operation early next year.

After collecting information with regard to various proposals for the establishment of training courses by Local Education Authorities for teachers and attendants, we decided to ask the Central Association for the Mentally Defective to prepare a simple and economical scheme. This has now been accomplished, and the details of a practical and inexpensive scheme are under discussion. It is hoped that our Annual Report for next year will contain an account of its initiation.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The State Institution at Moss Side, Maghull, Liverpool, is still in use for soldiers suffering from mental shock, and is conducted as a Red Cross Hospital by Major Rows, R.A.M.C., and a highly-skilled staff. The building which was intended to be a pathological block has been completed and modified so as to afford a residential block for 40 additional patients. The great success that has attended the efforts of Major Rows and his colleagues confirms us in our view that it was right to transfer these buildings, for a time, to the War Office. Nevertheless it is much to be regretted that there is not yet any State Institution for male defectives with dangerous

or violent propensities. At the present time there would be great difficulty in starting such an Institution, not only with regard to finance, but also in securing a male staff competent to supervise this class of defectives. We, however, are fully alive to the pressing need for an Institution for males on the same lines as Farmfield, the State Institution for Females. At the end of the year, as shown by the appended Table, there were 44 women living here, and it is probable that it will be filled by the end of 1917.

Farmfield.—Number of patients on 1st January 1917 :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under Orders—Non-Criminal - -	—	19	19
Criminal - -	—	24	24
Not under Order—"Placed" (Sec 3) -	—	1	1
Total - - - - -	—	44	44

Great efforts are being made to improve the mental and moral condition of these poor women by giving them variety and choice of occupation, and such amusements as it is possible to provide for them. They are very difficult to manage, especially those who realise that they will not be discharged when the term of their sentence has expired, but they are not different from other feeble-minded persons in the pleasure they take in small things. A system of rewards and badges for good conduct is being arranged, and they are being drilled, and, owing to the kindness of a friend, taught a variety of fancy-work. It is hoped that they may after a time come to understand that it is desired not to punish but to protect them.

CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS.

Eight Institutions were newly certified during 1916 under section 36 of the Mental Deficiency Act, and one ceased to exist. The close of the year, therefore, found 44 Certified Institutions in regular work, with a total bed accommodation for 5,938 patients. Attached to some of these Establishments are certain buildings ancillary thereto, which, although large enough to be considered separately, are regarded for the purposes of this Report as an integral part of their respective parent Institutions.

Of the 44 Certified Institutions, six acquired their designation automatically when the Mental Deficiency Act came into operation, having been registered under the Idiots Act, 1886, for many years previous to 1913; seven have been established by local authorities, *i.e.*, by county or borough councils, now being conducted by them, and 31 have been organised and subsequently controlled by incorporated bodies, religious or

other societies, or committees composed of responsible private persons. Of the total number of beds, the Institutions originally established under the Idiots Act, provide 2,361 ; local authorities 508, and incorporated or unincorporated bodies or societies 3,069.

Institutions Certified during 1916.

The Certified Institutions that came into being during the year under review are as follows :—

The Mid-Yorks Certified Institution, Whixley.
 Field Heath House School, Hillingdon.
 South Side Home, Streatham Common.
 Brunswick House, Mistle.
 Ashfield, Thornton.
 The Helping-Hand Home, Highgate.
 Cross Corners, Leicester ; and
 The Macalpine Rescue Home, Manchester.

Mid-Yorks Certified Institution, Whixley.—In January, 1902, the county councils of the three Ridings of Yorkshire, and the councils of the county boroughs of Bradford, Halifax, Hull, Leeds, and York, entered into an agreement for the formation of a joint committee for the purposes of the Inebriates Act, 1898. This body was duly constituted, and carried out its duties successfully under that Act for many years—first with, and afterwards without, the co-operation of the East and North Ridings, who ultimately withdrew from the agreement. Therefore, when the Mental Deficiency Act became law, the committee consisted of some members of the county council of the West Riding, working with representatives from the councils of the county boroughs mentioned above.

During the early days of its existence this joint committee erected an Institution at Whixley, near York, which proved satisfactory, until the steadily diminishing number of committals under the Inebriates Act resulted in incomplete occupation. Partly to remedy this waste of valuable accommodation, and partly to increase Yorkshire facilities for the treatment of mentally deficient persons, the joint committee made application to our Board for the certification under the Mental Deficiency Act of an empty section of the premises. In due course the buildings were inspected by two Commissioners who reported that “ although the Institution is admirably adapted for the “ detention of inebriates alone, or for defectives alone, it was “ not, and could not, be made suitable for the accommodation “ of both classes.”

In consequence of this decision the matter remained in abeyance for a time, but was revived later, when the inebriate population became reduced to a number small enough for distribution to other Institutions. The Committee then formed itself into a joint board under section 29 of the Mental Deficiency Act, and made an amended application to us ; this

time for the approval of the whole of the premises as a Certified Institution. In compliance therewith a certificate was granted enabling the joint board to receive 120 patients pending the carrying out of certain alterations that will materially increase this number.

The estate upon which the property stands is extensive, affording adequate opportunity for market gardening and other out-door work. The buildings are good, there is ample scope for extension as occasion requires, and every reason to anticipate successful development when conditions become more favourable to progress. At the close of 1916 the Institution contained 93 mentally deficient patients, of which number 66 were male and 27 female.

Pield Heath House School, Hillingdon, is a Roman Catholic Establishment under the control of the Westminster Diocesan Education Fund, and locally managed by the Sisterhood of the Sacred Hearts, who are experienced and capable workers. The school, so far at least as part of the present premises is concerned, is old-established, having been certified as a "Special School" under the Board of Education, and as a "Special Industrial School" under the Home Office for many years past. Whilst still exercising these functions the additional certificate granted by our Board, making the School a Certified Institution, gives it a triple purpose by enabling the Managers to receive cases under the Mental Deficiency Act also. The School is for girls only, boys being dealt with under the same management, and under similar conditions, at Pontville, Ormskirk.

Southside Home, Streatham Common.—This Institution was certified just before the end of the year, on the application of the Asylums and Mental Deficiency Committee of the London County Council. The certificate permits the reception by them of 80 higher grade females, for the most part over 16 years of age, who may be imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, or moral imbeciles, and of a few low-grade or crippled cases, not likely to receive benefit from training, "who can be housed in a specified section of the premises, and exercised in the airing courts."

The building, which consists of an old private residence, to which wings have been added, has been well constructed, and is generally suited to Institution purposes. As its situation, and the limited area of its grounds, detract from its value as a permanent residence for these classes of defectives, the Committee propose to use it for continuous detention only temporarily—until present financial strain is relaxed, and better provision can be made. Ultimately, when circumstances permit, and the Committee have developed their general scheme of work under the Mental Deficiency Act, these premises will probably serve the purpose of a "place of safety" within the meaning of the Mental Deficiency Act, and as a receiving and

observation Home for the temporary care of girls likely to be sent to Institutions better adapted to permanent residence. The buildings are admirably suited to such a scheme, and, used in this capacity, should prove of great value.

Brunswick House, Mistley.—Permission has also been given to the same Authority—the Asylums and Mental Deficiency Committee of the London County Council—to conduct this House as a Certified Institution for 50 males of not less than 16 years of age being defectives of any class within the meaning of the Mental Deficiency Act. The building, which has been used more than once as an asylum annexe, required but little alteration to adapt it to its new purpose, and the out-buildings and grounds provide the necessary facilities for training and employment. The Institution is a useful addition to the Council's available means for dealing with defectives.

Ashfield, Thornton, is an Institution under the management of the County Borough Council of Bradford. It has been established for the reception of able-bodied male patients who are mentally deficient within the meaning of the Act, of ages between 7 and 30 years, and residents of the City of Bradford.

“Ashfield” is of substantial stone construction, situated in open country, about 4 miles from Bradford, and standing in its own grounds of about 4 acres. Late in August we granted a certificate permitting the reception into this House of 36 male patients.

The Corporation have acquired the property under more or less temporary conditions as an emergency measure, pending the development of a full scheme for dealing adequately with both sexes at all ages. The start thus made is a good one, and the interest shown by the Mental Deficiency Committee of the Council in details of organisation, gives promise of success. Six patients had been admitted before the close of the year.

The Helping-Hand Home, Highgate.—The purpose of this small Establishment is the training of feeble-minded girls for domestic service and laundry work, in order that, in some measure, they may be able to earn their own living. Although they have only now obtained a certificate under the Mental Deficiency Act, the “Association for Helping Mentally Deficient Children”—the responsible Managers—have conducted an Institution to further these objects for many years past. The certificate, granted to this body in March, enables them to receive 25 girls who are feeble-minded and between the ages of 14 and 20 years. The Home was full and working successfully at the close of the year.

Cross Corners, Belgrave, Leicester.—Our authority permitting the use of this House as a Certified Institution was issued towards the end of September; the responsible managers being the Mental Deficiency Committee of the Council of the Borough of Leicester. The opening of this House by the Corporation represents their first step towards dealing with feeble-minded

persons resident within the area over which their jurisdiction extends, and is a tentative measure governed in character and extent by the present need for restricted expenditure.

The House, an adapted private residence, stands in its own grounds, is situated about two miles from the centre of the Borough, and is certified for the reception of 20 feeble-minded girls. The close of the year saw 15 cases admitted and under care. Here again the keenness exhibited by the Committee in details of organisation augurs well for the success of the scheme and its prospects of ultimate development.

The Macalpine Rescue Home, Manchester, was founded in 1880 "for the reclamation of women who are living irregular lives as the result of drunkenness or immorality." Women admitted to this Home were induced to remain therein for one year, during which they received instruction in laundry and house work. At the end of this period of care, if considered fit, they were sent out to situations, kindly supervision and help being afforded during initial months of freedom.

As result of experience, it was realised that a considerable proportion of women, admitted to the Home for these reasons, were in an abnormal mental state; a conclusion in full accord with that of the Managers of many other Institutions of similar character. The advice of our Board was sought, with the result that a member who visited found some eight women, amongst those under care, who were clearly subject to be dealt with under the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act. As it is quite contrary to the provisions of that Act to permit so many mentally deficient persons to reside in a House not specially authorised to detain them, the Board felt it necessary to press for their discharge or the certification of the premises. After some deliberation, the responsible Association adopted the second alternative and applied for a certificate, which was ultimately granted, authorising the reception of 16 girls—feeble-minded persons or moral imbeciles—over the age of 16 years. Later, on removal to other, and smaller, premises, the number who may be detained was reduced from 16 to 7, at which it now stands. With the exception of one vacancy the House was full at the end of the year.

It is therefore evident, notwithstanding many deterrent influences, that these Institutions, newly established during the year under review, have added materially to our facilities for the treatment and care of persons who are subject to be dealt with under the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act. Moreover, the year's record provides ample evidence that local authorities are fully alive to the desirability of dealing with such cases, and providing the necessary means for enabling it to be done. They have entered into many new agreements with existing Institutions for the admission of cases, and, as we have seen, have established some new places under their own management. Of the 8 new Institutions certified during 1916, with a total of 426 beds, 5 (containing in the aggregate 306 beds)

were established by local authorities, 1 (89 beds) by a religious society, and 2 (containing together 31 beds) by associations of private persons.

Institution Closed during 1916.

Guiltcross.—Eastern Counties Institution.—At the close of 1915, as mentioned in our second Annual Report, serious difficulties involving the general management and conduct of this Institution were brought under our notice. We were also in receipt of complaints from more than one source relating to the general administration of the Institution and the condition of the patients.

Early in 1916 a special visit was paid by three members of our Board, who reported in great detail on various matters which, in their opinion, were very unsatisfactory and called for immediate attention.

The Report was brought to the notice of the General Committee of the Incorporation of National Institutions for Persons requiring Care and Control, who were the managers of the Institution, and was the subject of much discussion and correspondence. In the result, it appeared to us to be hopeless to anticipate that the administration of the Institution could be placed upon a really satisfactory basis. Ultimately we came to the conclusion that, in view of the admitted condition of the Institution and of all the circumstances, the proper course was for the managers to resign the certificate of the Institution and to take immediate steps to provide for the reception of the inmates elsewhere. These arrangements took some time to carry out, but the certificate was ultimately resigned and the Institution closed.

Institutions Established previous to 1916.

Very few of the many Institutions that were certified previous to 1916, and saw the end of that year in full work, call for special notice. The Managers have given evidence of a desire to fulfil the purpose for which their several establishments were designed, which generally have been conducted in a satisfactory manner, so far as essentials are concerned. As yet there is considerable diversity in methods employed; but, at the same time, good reason to believe that effort in the right direction is maintained, and that all those interested in the treatment of mentally defective persons are profiting by experience. In a comparatively new work, such as this is, there is much to learn; real progress therefore must depend upon continuous study and research. It is probable, indeed, that some time will elapse before anything approaching to a well organised and perfect system can be devised; such a system as will meet all requirements, and provide for the varied needs of the many persons, presenting diverse clinical characteristics, who are sent for Institution care. In the meantime some latitude

in procedure, and originality in method, must be permitted, in order that full trial may be made of different means, and proof of value or worthlessness be available when time justifies the consideration of final recognition or abandonment. For these reasons, in the meantime, it is not proposed to deal individually with each Institution established previous to 1916, whatever may be its distinctive character; or indeed mention any except those that merit cursory attention for special reason.

The Group of Institutions originally established under the Idiots Act, 1886, calls for special notice by reason of the very early work of some of its component Institutions. The organisation of the most important of them preceded the passing into law of the Mental Deficiency Act by many years, and their pioneer work, together with that of some other establishments, was of immense value to the originators of that Act, who desired to see the same care of defectives extended to all classes throughout the country. These Institutions have long passed their experimental stage, and, during 1916, continued their useful work without much modification in procedure. Although on good lines even these establishments will probably benefit from the greater prominence that will be given to their efforts in future, and from the greater attention now directed by many workers to such matters as the better classification of patients and their intensive training.

The Royal Albert Institution was established for the care, education, and training of the improvable feeble-minded of all classes resident in the seven northern counties—Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Westmorland, Cumberland, Durham and Northumberland, and is managed by a central committee. It has an uninterrupted history of useful work since 1870, and its aims are, now as then, “to render the imbecile’s life more tolerable to himself and less burdensome to his friends.” The Institution is certified for 750 patients, of whom 461 may be males and 289 females. It was erected and is supported by voluntary contributions, patients being admitted both free by election and on payment. The magnitude of its charitable work may be judged by the fact that up to June 1916 about three-fifths of the total number of patients admitted since the opening of the establishment have been elected by the subscribers.

No material changes in buildings have taken place during the year under review; although for some time past the Managers have had extensive additions under contemplation, for meeting the growing demand for accommodation. As in many other similar cases, stress and difficulty have caused postponement; building on so large a scale being impracticable under existing conditions.

The Institution was visited on two or three occasions during the year by members of our Board, who, whilst expressing satisfaction with the arrangements made for the material welfare of patients, made suggestions as to their

better classification and teaching. A scheme to carry these suggestions into effect was submitted later, and is now under consideration in detail.

Although the general health of the Royal Earlswood Institution was good during the year, no little anxiety and staff strain was caused, during the spring and summer, by a severe epidemic of scarlet fever that broke out amongst the patients and staff, covering a considerable period of time. Thirty-eight boys and 15 girls, as well as 2 attendants and 4 nurses, were attacked by the disease, which caused one death amongst male patients and one amongst female. A member of the Board who visited on July 20th commented favourably on the work carried on in the Institution, with special reference to the development of the system of manual training, and its extension to patients who are incapable of progress in ordinary school work, or mental improvement by ordinary means.

Two visits to the Western Counties Institution were paid by Commissioners during 1916, one in June and one in October. The whole place was found in excellent order on both occasions, and it was fully evident that patients generally are carefully tended, busy, happy, and contented. Although many Institutions make a feature of school work, manual training, and employment, there are few that equal the thoroughness of Starcross in these respects. In the morning schools the children are carefully graded, and "very few instances were found where one pupil was either far in advance or below the average of his class," a condition that does not always obtain to the extent desirable. "The classes are small, seldom exceeding 15 or 16, and the teachers are able to give each child a good deal of individual attention." . . . "The afternoon classes are devoted to manual work, and are of special interest. It is here that children begin to acquire a facility in the use of their hands that enables them to take part in the various industries for which this Institution is famous. The most striking feature of the teaching is the small amount of preliminary finger training given to children; each begins, almost from the first, to do some work of real use to the Institution, the finger training being obtained in the process. In this regard it is interesting to see at what an early age a boy or girl, under careful supervision, is able to make a saleable article." "One class of boys" (at the time of the visit of the Commissioner, from whose Report the above, and following, extracts were taken) "was busy completing an order for eight gross of strawberry baskets, and a class of girls were turning out a large number of dolls' hats, for which there seems to be an unfailing demand. With the exception of the cord trousers worn by boys, all the clothing for patients, the uniform for staff, and the sheets, blankets, and household linen, are woven and made at the Institution. The patients also make and repair all their own boots, and have a considerable outside

“ trade in rugs, cocoa-nut fibre mats, baskets, lace, and toys.
 “ They are now making a large number of cordite bags for the
 “ Navy, and have supplied many hundreds of pairs of socks for
 “ soldiers. All this is done with very short working hours, and
 “ there is little doubt, if it were considered desirable, that the
 “ Institution’s output could be materially increased. It is
 “ delightful to see the interest and pleasure the patients take
 “ in their various employments.” . . . “ The present shortage
 “ of farm labour has given the Superintendent a great oppor-
 “ tunity. Farmers in the neighbourhood constantly apply to
 “ him for help, and he is able to send an attendant, with a
 “ batch of from 12 to 18 boys, out to work. This plan has
 “ proved most successful, it being found that, under guidance,
 “ these boys can manage to do most of the ordinary farm work.”
 . . . “ The Institution is now producing some very excellent
 “ cheese, and there is a large poultry yard in which female
 “ patients work under the supervision of an attendant.”

The Report on the Midland Counties Institution by a Member of our Board in December commented favourably upon the general state of the Establishment and the condition of its patients. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining male attendants, nurses have been introduced on the male side of the Institution, a change that is described as a marked success. The new Infirmary wing is pleasant, well built, well equipped, and a valuable addition to the Institution. “ The industries have
 “ suffered, necessarily, from the shortage of material and
 “ instructors during the war, but the brush shop is doing
 “ extremely good work. The Superintendent has several orders
 “ for steel wire brushes for gun-polishing purposes in munition
 “ works. These are being made with great success, and the
 “ waste steel wire is used to make small brushes for cleaning
 “ suede boots, for which large orders have been obtained.
 “ One patient, a boy who was never much good in school, is
 “ able to make two dozen of these brushes a day.”

The Royal Eastern Counties Institution, when visited in July, was described as being in good order and its patients properly cared for. Some reference in this case also was made by the Commissioner to the important principle of training and employment. “ After leaving school or, in some cases, whilst
 “ still at school, the patients are taught one or other of the
 “ following occupations: housework, laundry-work, sewing,
 “ tailoring, shoe-making, brush-making, basket-work, mat-
 “ making, carpentering, wood-carving, and farm work; and
 “ the result of this work, as shown me to-day, testifies to the
 “ excellence of the teaching.” Comment was also made on the fact that the Medical Superintendent himself examines all newly-admitted persons and makes himself fully acquainted with the patient’s mental capacity before placing him or her either in school or workshops, and that classification of cases throughout the building is under his sole direction.

The Magdalen Hospital School was twice visited during the year, satisfaction regarding its general condition and the care exercised by the Superintendent over her patients being expressed on both occasions.

Stoke Park Colony and its ancillary Premises.—This Institution, now the largest of any devoted to the care of mentally defective persons, is owned and managed by “The Incorporation of National Institutions for Persons requiring Care and Control.” At the close of 1915 the property belonging to this body consisted of Stoke Park proper, with three ancillary Houses—the Royal Victoria Home, Bristol, Beach House, Stapleton, and Clevedon Hall, Somerset. During 1916, however, two additional Branch Establishments were included in the certificate—Heath House, Stapleton, and Hanham Hall, Hanham. Measures were also taken for the further addition of Leigh Court, Abbots Leigh, but arrangements were not completed before the end of the year. Excluding the last named, for the purposes of this Report, the group, on December 31st of the year under review, contained accommodation for 1,268 mentally deficient persons of both sexes and all classes within the meaning of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. Although large, when considered as a whole, the main Institution and its ancillary Houses are so clearly detached from one another, by ground conformation and distance, that they might be considered, reasonably, as separate Institutions. It is to be hoped, so far as the practical classification of inmates is concerned, that they will be so treated, and that it will be realised that the inclusion of these buildings in one certificate is only allowed for facility in administration, and to admit of the easy transfer of cases from one section of the Institution to another.

Stoke Park stands almost alone amongst the larger Institutions by reason of the willingness of the Managers to admit for care therein all types of defectives from the lowest to the highest grade. Taking into account the unimprovable character of most idiots and low-grade imbeciles, the correspondingly small credit to be derived from their care, the increased difficulties in internal classification thereby necessitated, and the amount of mothering and nursing, often of an unpleasant nature, they require, the action of the Managers in accepting a due proportion of such cases is public spirited and commendable. We trust that a growing appreciation of these difficulties will not result in any deviation by the Managers from the course they have adopted.

Stoke Park is a growing institution, still undergoing a process of development. Some of its adjuncts are of comparatively recent date, barely yet in proper working order, and at least one further unfinished addition is needed to complete its armament. Some defects, partly due to these circumstances, which have led to complaints, have become

apparent in matters relating to treatment and classification. When, however, the scheme of building is complete, there will be no doubt as to the provision of available means for all that is needed in this direction, and we rely upon the Managers taking the fullest advantage of the opportunities they have created. There will then be, for both sexes, hospital accommodation for low grade cases, and for the temporarily sick of all classes; a crèche for the care of young children under school age, or over that age when delicacy indicates need for special care; separate buildings capable of use for high and medium grade cases of school age, and others again for persons over school age, where industrial training can be carried on of a character suited to sex requirements. Arrangements have been in existence for some time past for the separate treatment of these classes, and successful efforts have been made to originate and develop industrial employment; but hitherto the Managers have been hampered by an absence of distinctive accommodation, which is being remedied as quickly as war exigencies will permit. The inclusion in the certificate, during 1916, of Hanham Hall for high-grade boys of school age and of Heath House for the industrial training of older boys, are excellent steps in the right direction.

All the housework is done by the girls, and they are also engaged in the kitchen, bakehouse, and laundry, and do a considerable amount of needle, spinning, and weaving work. On our visits we have seen several of them busily occupied upon garden work, in which they seemed to be taking much interest. The boys are taught various trades and handicrafts, and many of the bigger boys have out door work which will be much increased when the new premises and farm at Heath House are brought into occupation. Physical drill is part of the curriculum for both sexes.

Whittington Hall, conducted by the same body as Stoke Park, was visited in June 1916, when 370 girls and women were found on the books. In her Report on school arrangements, the Visiting Commissioner remarked on the intelligence and care with which the children had been classified, and on the keenness and energy of the Head Mistress. "When one takes into consideration the fact that she has to organise the school, teach a class herself, and also train all her assistants, one feels that the condition of the school does her great credit." Concerning the girls in lower-grade classes the following remarks were made:—"When I saw them they were playing with bricks under the supervision of two attendants. It is no doubt an excellent thing that they should be provided with suitable playthings, but I hope that some definite effort will be made to direct their training along useful lines. I feel sure that there are many girls in these classes who could be taught to sweep, dust, clean, make beds, fold and iron clothes, clean boots, knives, and spoons, &c. If these low-

“ grade cases can be taught such simple things it would free
“ some of the higher-grade girls for more weaving, stocking
“ knitting, rug work, and other industries.” Concerning the
Institution and patients, the following extracts will suffice :—
“ All parts of the Institution were beautifully clean, and in
“ excellent order. Great pains is evidently taken to make the
“ girls happy and comfortable, and to provide them with
“ amusements and recreation. The day-rooms are well
“ arranged so as to allow the girls either to romp and play,
“ or to read and be quiet. All the girls were neatly dressed,
“ and looked clean and tidy.”

Sandlebridge, conducted by the Lancashire and Cheshire Society for the Permanent Care of the Feeble-minded, is one of the pioneer Institutions, having been established for about 18 years. During this period it has grown, from small beginnings, to a large Institution capable of accommodating nearly 300 boys, girls, and adults. It is certified by this Board as an Institution under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, and by the Board of Education under the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899. When children sent by Education Authorities attain the age of 16, and the power of maintenance by such Authorities ceases, they are duly certified for detention under the Mental Deficiency Act, and maintained by the statutory authorities concerned. During 1916, 18 children reached 16 years of age, of which number 17 were dealt with under the Act; the solitary exception—a girl who should have remained under Institution care—was discharged, because the responsible statutory authority refused to exercise its powers under the Act, pending the termination of the war.

The steadily-increasing number of males who reach 16, and therefore become unsuitable for further residence under school conditions, necessitated additional provision for their separate treatment. To meet this demand the Manor House, a building on the estate, has been adapted to requirements, fully equipped, and certified for the reception of 20 high-grade cases over school age. This House, with its provision for older boys, has been a great help in improving the distribution of inmates in other Houses, and in relieving the pressure upon accommodation for children under 16 years of age.

The Institution has run smoothly during the year, and has been most efficiently managed. The visiting Commissioner reported general satisfaction at the well-cared-for and happy state of the children, and at the marked increase and improvement in their manual work. A hope was also expressed that the difficulties arising from the war may soon be modified, in order that the plans for workshops and recreation hall, which have become increasingly necessary, may be carried out. The provision of a house for low-grade cases, when circumstances permit, would also go far towards completing the efficiency of the colony.

Brockhall.—This Institution, conducted by the Mental Deficiency Act Committee of the Lancashire County Council, has increased its capacity during 1916 by a further addition of 50 beds; this supplementary accommodation now enabling the reception of 208 patients in all. The Institution is in an excellent situation, the buildings are perfectly adapted to requirements, and, in equipment, all that can be desired. Two members of the Board, after a statutory visit, expressed themselves as “very favourably impressed with the arrangements” that have been made, and with the manner in which the “Institution is being administered”; and also commented favourably upon the state of buildings, the condition of patients, and the work that is being done by them.

With two exceptions, no changes worthy of special note have occurred in the smaller certified Institutions. *Pontville, Ormskirk*, an extremely useful Establishment for the reception of Roman Catholic children, has ceased to admit girls, having been granted (at the request of the Managers) a certificate for boys only, the total number of inmates under care to remain 113, as heretofore. *Bramley House, Enfield*, under the management of the Middlesex County Council Committee for the care of the mentally defective, was originally established for the treatment of male cases. During the year under review, the managers removed all such cases to other Institutions, modified the buildings to adapt them to changed conditions, and made application for, and obtained, an amended certificate enabling them to receive 44 females. At the close of the year, when visited, the Establishment contained 33 inmates, who appeared to be in excellent health, and contented. The whole House was described as being in excellent order, very clean, bright, and comfortable.

Concerning Patients admitted to Certified Institutions.

At the close of the year 5,497 patients were under care in Certified Institutions. Of this total, 1,453 were under orders, 2,230 were “placed” under section 3 of the Act, and 1,814 were in Institutions otherwise than under the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act. The figure last named is made up of 246 cases sent by Local Education Authorities; 157 committed under the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act; 1,278 sent for care by Poor Law Authorities, and 133 sent for the same reason by relatives or others.

On page 40 we showed that the actual accommodation available in Certified Institutions at the close of 1916 was 5,938 beds. We now see that of this number, 5,497 were already occupied at the end of December, leaving a balance only of 441 available. When it is realised that a considerable number of this unused surplus consisted of beds certified shortly before the end of the year, time being too short to fill them, and that many others

were in Institutions reserved for special types of case not easily found, the narrowness of the margin will be appreciated. It has, in fact, been necessary for the Managers of many large Institutions to refuse applicants for admission freely, throughout the year, on the ground of restricted accommodation. Although this difficulty in obtaining beds for cases is unfortunate, the universal desire to take advantage of the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act so manifested, is perhaps the best possible justification for its existence, and good evidence that it meets a widespread demand.

The bulk of cases under care at the end of 1916 were of high-grade, or moderately high-grade type, the proportion of really low-grade being extremely small. This is due, most regrettably, to the lack of sufficient accommodation for low-grade cases, notwithstanding the urgent need for such provision. Most of the larger Institutions now in existence exhibit a marked tendency to restrict their admissions to high-grade cases of improvable type, those in fact that are capable of acquiring some sort of knowledge or manual attainment. This, of course, is extremely useful work, and of the sort that results in the greatest amount of interest and satisfaction; but, with it all, the claims of the absolutely helpless should not be overlooked. These call for attention as urgently, or even more urgently, than the more gifted section. They need nursing of a special character, which cannot be provided in other than specially designed Institutions, and they are more liable to neglect, carelessness by unskilled persons, and even ill-treatment, than are those who, despite a moderate degree of defect, possess some attractive qualities, and power to reciprocate affection. Moreover, the removal of such cases from intimate association with normal children is of extreme value to the latter: It seems unfair that the Managers of Institutions, especially the Managers of such of them as are supported from public funds, should deal only with the hopeful from an educational standpoint, and neglect the hopeless, in order to show an excellent return for their work. Although it may be conceded that many small establishments are unsuited to the treatment of low-grade defectives, it would appear equitable to expect those of large size to make provision for dealing with a fair proportion of such cases under hospital conditions. The provision of Institutions restricted to the reception of low-grade cases is undesirable, in the interests of the patients and staff, as well as on economic grounds.

INSTITUTIONS APPROVED UNDER SECTION 37 OF THE MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT, 1913.

There are now some 30 Institutions approved under section 37 of the Mental Deficiency Act, the large majority being the ordinary workhouses which, though perhaps not specially

adapted for the training of defectives, supply accommodation in which they can be detained and cared for under reasonably favourable circumstances. In the financial conditions caused by the war, it is practically impossible for local authorities to build and equip Certified Institutions of their own, and it is probable that for some time to come extensive use will have to be made of the provisions of Section 37 of the Act, so that urgent cases may be detained under Orders. In giving temporary approval to ordinary workhouses, we have not in any way changed our views that these Institutions are not ideal places for the care and training of young defectives, and we do not regard them as efficient substitutes for properly equipped industrial colonies. Under present circumstances, however, it is all to the good that there should be an adequate number of places where defectives can be detained, and well and kindly looked after.

The following are some of the larger and more important Poor Law Institutions approved under Section 37 of the Act:—

Monyhull Colony, King's Heath.—This large Colony, which is managed by the Guardians of the Birmingham Union, is undergoing very considerable extensions. It is certified for 70 male and 60 female defectives, but the total number of Colonists was at a Commissioner's visit last year 623, 308 being of the male and 315 of the female sex. Of these 50 of the male and 52 of the female patients had been received under the Mental Deficiency Act, whilst 27 males and 18 females were certified and detained under Section 24 of the Lunacy Act, 1890. The male defectives are employed in the shops, stores, and on the land, while the females work in the laundry, kitchen, sewing room and in housework. The Commissioner was quite satisfied with the administration of the Colony.

Prudhoe Hall Colony.—This Colony is under the management of the Northern Counties Joint Poor Law Committee, and is approved under Section 37 for the reception of 105 patients, of whom not more than 31 are to be males and not more than 74 to be females. Extensions were in progress during the year and there will be in all probability a considerable increase in the numbers for which the Colony is certified. The Colony now consists of Prudhoe Hall for the majority of the female patients, two new temporary buildings for males (one for high and one for low grade), and Burn House for high grade girls. The temporary buildings are designed for use ultimately as workshops, when permanent residences for males have been erected.

The Visiting Commissioners expressed their satisfaction with the Colony generally and the care exercised over the patients, but they pointed out very strongly that the dormitories in the Main House were not supplied with proper means

of exit for use in case of fire. In their opinion the existing conditions were extremely unsatisfactory and dangerous and required immediate attention.

Seafield House, Seaforth.—This Institution is situate at Seaforth, near Liverpool, and is under the management of the Guardians of the West Derby Union. It is certified for 80 males and 189 females of all classes under the Mental Deficiency Act, but nothing approaching that number of defectives are as yet accommodated there. At the time of the last visit of a Commissioner, there were on the books the names of 79 males and 87 females; of whom 15 men were certified and detained under Section 24 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, 52 males and 64 females under the Mental Deficiency Act, and 12 males and 23 females sent by Boards of Guardians but not under any form of certificate. More than 60 of the patients were under the age of 16.

The Visiting Commissioners reported very favourably on the condition of the patients, and on the manner in which the Institution is being administered. The arrangements for teaching and training the patients and for providing them with useful employment were on the whole satisfactory. The Commissioners in the early part of the year observed that it would be very desirable to remove some of the older cases, especially those who are certified under the Lunacy Acts and who prove themselves incapable of benefiting from the advantages offered by an Institution of this sort. They also expressed the hope that the Guardians would give careful consideration at once as to determining the best lines upon which to develop the Institution. It appeared to the Commissioners that the Institution would be most valuable as a training school and industrial colony for patients of one sex only, but they did not desire to express a confident view on this point until they had had the opportunity of learning the views of the Guardians who have a more intimate knowledge of the requirements of the West Derby Union. At the visit paid later in the year, the Commissioner was told that the Guardians had not then decided as to the future of the Institution.

Warkworth House, Isleworth.—*Receiving Wards, Enfield House, Chase Side, Enfield.*—During the year, on the application of the Mental Deficiency Committee for the County of Middlesex, these workhouse premises (Warkworth House forming part of the Brentford Union Workhouse and Enfield House forming part of the Edmonton Union Workhouse at Enfield), have been approved under Section 37 for the reception of male defectives. Warkworth House has been certified for 38 males—children who are idiots or imbeciles—and is under the management of the Guardians of the Brentford Union.

The Receiving Wards, Enfield House, have been certified for 40 males, either feeble minded boys or adult males, and are

under the management of the Guardians of the Edmonton Union.

These premises have been visited by the Commissioners and reported on favourably. Accommodation for defectives has been urgently needed in the County of Middlesex and these arrangements have enabled the County's Certified Institution, Bramley House, Enfield, to be utilised exclusively for defectives of the female sex.

It is unnecessary to refer in detail to the other Institutions approved under Section 37. Where they are ordinary workhouses, no considerable structural alterations have been called for, but no premises have been approved unless the dormitories in which the defectives were to sleep were reasonably provided with means of escape in case of fire. The plan now generally adopted has been to approve the whole of the workhouse premises in preference to a particular block or portion of a block, as facilitating classification without any unnecessary restrictions.

CERTIFIED HOUSES.

There were nine Certified Houses in occupation at the close of the year providing accommodation for 296 patients.

Number of Patients on 1st January 1917.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Received under the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act.	120	81	201*
Not received under the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act:—			
Sent by Poor Law Authorities - - -	16	23	39
Sent by Relatives or Others - - -	2	13	15
Total - - - -	138	117	255

* All "placed" under section 3.

On February 16th, 1916, a certificate for *Rydal Hurst, Tennyson Avenue, Chesterfield, Derbyshire*, as a Certified House, was issued to Miss Augusta Mole and Miss Alexandra Headle Bruce authorising the reception of six patients of either sex, being imbecile or feeble-minded children under the age of 13 years, children above that age to be received only by our permission.

On August 19th, 1916, a certificate for *Hinton Martel Rectory, Wimborne, Dorset*, was issued to the Rev. A. H. Baverstock, authorising the reception of eight male patients, imbecile or feeble-minded, harmless cases over the age of 14 years, younger cases to be received only with our consent.

Cavendish House, Woodvale, Ainsdale, Southport.—Miss Bowyer first applied for certification of these premises on December 14th, 1915. We, on January 26th, 1916, expressed our willingness to certify them for the reception of 42 cases, and on March 29th, 1916, a fresh application for a certificate was made and the Board granted the application provided the architect's recommendations were carried out. The certificate was finally issued on September 14th, 1916, for the period ending on December 16th, 1916. The delay which occurred was caused by the failure of Miss Bowyer to have fire-escape ladders fixed, pending the fixture of fire-escape staircases. All the female cases hitherto detained at Linwood were removed to the new house which was in substitution for Linwood. On December 29th, 1916, the certificate for Cavendish House was renewed for a period of six months from December 16th, 1916.

Linthal, Freshfield, near Liverpool.—The renewed certificate issued by the Board authorising the reception of 32 males from 6–18 years of age for one year from December 23rd, 1915, was varied by Board order on February 9th, 1916, to permit of the reception of children from 3 years of age. On December 29th, 1916, we issued a renewed certificate authorising the reception of 32 males (imbeciles or feeble-minded) from 3–18 years of age for one year from December 23rd, 1916.

Arniston, The Grove, Isleworth.—The renewed certificate for this House was varied to permit the reception of 8 males and 7 females for a period of one year from September 16th, 1916. In this House an imbecile bed-ridden boy was found, at the visit of a Commissioner, to be improperly restrained, by his hands being fastened to his sides so that no movement was possible, the object being to prevent his injuring his face. Light splints were substituted which left his arms at liberty, but prevented flexion of the elbow joints.

APPROVED HOMES.

There were, on the 1st January 1917, 21 Approved Homes, with accommodation for 424 defectives. The following Table shows the patients in residence on that date:—

Number of Patients on 1st January 1917.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Sent by Poor Law Authorities - - -	6	188	194
Sent by Local Authorities - - -	3	7	10
Sent by Relatives or Others - - -	67	62	129
Total - - - - -	76	257	333

St. Anne's Laundry Home, Yiewsley.—A certificate of approval was issued by us on March 16th, 1916, authorising the reception of 22 female defectives. This was a Laundry Home for Girls who needed care and control. As is usual in such Homes, a considerable number of those received proved to be weak of intellect, and the Committee responsible took the wise step of asking our recognition of their work. Such action might often be taken with advantage.

Sunnyholme, 155, King Richard's Road, Leicester.—This House, which was first approved by us on May 20th, 1914, having done good work for many years, ceased to exist towards the end of 1915, being later merged in the Institution certified by us on the 28th September 1916, belonging to the Leicester Borough Mental Deficiency Committee, to whom the Managers of Sunnyholme made over all their assets as a free gift.

St. Paul's House, Upper Maze Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.—The certificate for this House was issued on October 20th, 1916, for the period ending February 9th, 1917, and authorised the reception of 8 male and 34 female defectives. This House replaced the two houses, Tipperary and Brooklands, previously used by Mrs. Meiklejohn as Approved Homes. Its full occupation was delayed by a severe outbreak of diphtheria (introduced from without) amongst the patients and staff, which necessitated St. Paul's House being temporarily used as a hospital in the early part of the year.

Walmer School for the Blind, Rhyl, Flint.—The certificate for this Home was renewed on November 23rd, 1916, and authorised the reception of 6 male and 7 female defectives, including infants.

Reedham Old Hall, Reedham, Norfolk.—This House was approved, on May 8th, 1916, for the reception of 30 female defectives.

Court House, South Petherton, Somerset.—Mrs. Fish, the Manager of this Home, had in her charge two notified cases. She applied for her House to be approved, and the certificate was issued authorising the reception of 3 male defectives for a period of one year from December 13th, 1916.

DEFECTIVES IN PRIVATE HOUSES.

UNDER GUARDIANSHIP OR NOTIFIED.

From the appended Table it will be seen that of the 502 total admissions since the passing of the Mental Deficiency Act, 145 were males and 357 females. Those admitted under Orders numbered 83 males and 134 females; the "Placed" cases were only 13 of each sex, and the Notified cases, 49 males and 210 females.

—	Under Order.			“Placed.”			Notified.			Grand Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1914 -	4	6	10	1	3	4	15	63	78	20	72	92
1915 -	17	36	53	7	3	10	11	93	104	35	132	167
1916 -	62	92	154	5	7	12	23	54	77	90	153	243
Total -	83	134	217	13	13	26	49	210	259	145	357	502

The number of patients resident on 1st January, 1917, was as follows:—

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under orders - - - - -	40	76	116
“Placed” (Section 3) - - - - -	8	12	20
Notified - - - - -	26	62	88
Total - - - - -	74	150	224

It will be seen from a comparison of the above Tables that there were 278 fewer “defectives in private houses” at the end of 1916 than had been admitted since the passing of the Act. These 278 cases have in a large proportion been certified and removed to Institutions, while 9 patients (5 Order, 3 “Placed,” 1 Notified) have died during the three years. The remaining decrease chiefly occurred in the notified cases, due partly to the certification of such cases, and partly also to the fact that patients are often removed without notice to the Board, and no new notice of admission being officially received, cases are lost so far as we are concerned.

In about 20 instances defectives under this heading are placed under the guardianship of the matrons, or other responsible persons, in Homes which are suitable for their residence, but which have not been certified as Certified Institutions. This is often a very convenient expedient. In one instance the urgent need for having more than two patients under guardianship (which could not be allowed) has led to a large and very well conducted Approved Home becoming a Certified Institution.

There has evidently been great difficulty on the part of local authorities in finding suitable guardians. In this connection we must mention the efficient work of the Central Association for Mental Defectives, who add to their other activities an endeavour to find such guardians and to notify the local authorities concerned of their names and addresses.

LUNATICS AND DEFECTIVES IN WORKHOUSES.

We publish, as usual, in the accompanying Table, the distribution of the patients on the 1st January 1917, residing in the ordinary workhouses or workhouse infirmaries, and also in the Metropolitan District Asylums.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In ordinary Workhouses and Workhouse Infirmaries.	5,668	6,948	12,616
In Metropolitan District Asylums	3,403	3,714	7,117
Total - - - -	9,071	10,662	19,733

During the year we have officially visited 371 of these Institutions, including the Metropolitan District Asylums.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board Institutions continue to be extremely well managed; all of them have been visited by members of our Board in the course of the year, and nothing in the reports of their visits calls for special comment.

A large number of Poor Law Institutions, especially those with new and up-to-date infirmaries, have been handed over to the War Office for use as military hospitals. Accommodation for the ordinary inmates has had to be found elsewhere, with the result that some of the workhouses are very overcrowded. The permanent male staff has at the same time been much depleted owing to the necessities of military service. It is fortunate that there has been during the period a marked decrease in the ordinary workhouse population, many of the country workhouses have very few inmates, and even the casual wards are comparatively little used.

In some of the larger centres where the needs of the soldiers are specially felt, it has been necessary to transfer the patients certified under Section 24 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, to the workhouses of other unions. Unfortunately no machinery exists to legalise such transfers, and without recertification there is no legal power to detain patients so transferred.

We should like once more to place on record our opinion of the almost invariable care and kindness which both lunatic and mentally defective patients receive in workhouses. With very few exceptions we find them well housed, clothed, and fed. They are nearly always cheerful and contented, and we are often glad to observe the pleasant relations between these patients and the masters and matrons. Practically all the women who are capable of working are usefully employed, in fact it would at the present time be impossible to do the household work without their help, as there are no able-bodied women left in the workhouses. The position is not quite so satisfactory with regard to men. We still find boys and young men

who would undoubtedly benefit by training and further employment. We think that some improvement has taken place in the condition of the day rooms, but there are still many left which could be made far more homely and comfortable at a very small cost. The arrangements for amusement and recreations have also somewhat improved. Some guardians have given great attention to these important matters, and ample provision has been made. In other workhouses there is no organised effort, and the matter is left to individual charity which is not always forthcoming. Excellent work is being done in some workhouses by the Brabazon Society. We think such work shows how much is possible, and that (in engaging attendants) it would be desirable to give preference to those who would be able to organise amusements and recreational employment. We desire to emphasise the difference in treatment in this respect which is necessary when a patient, owing to mental defect, has to be detained for a long period or for life, and has not become merely a temporary inmate on account of idleness or vicious conduct.

We wish to draw attention to the frequent failure of the guardians and their medical officers to carry out the law with regard to the certification of lunatics in workhouses. Section 24 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, makes it illegal to retain any lunatic in a workhouse for more than 14 days without certification. We would point out that in addition to being directly contrary to the law, the failure to certify renders the yearly statistics provided by the Poor Law Authorities extremely misleading.

As instancing the importance of this point we give the figures of two groups of workhouses recently visited, which show the following results :—

In Group I, consisting of three workhouses in which there were 10 certified patients, there were 13 other inmates whose mental condition was such that they ought to have been certified. In Group II., consisting of four workhouses, there were 11 certified patients, and 13 who ought to have been certified. The returns from these seven Unions should therefore have shown 47 pauper lunatics in the workhouses instead of only 21. This condition is fairly typical of what is occurring to-day in many of the Unions in England and Wales.

Our attention has been called to the use of workhouses as “ places of safety ” under the Mental Deficiency Act for unduly prolonged periods. “ Places of safety ” under the Act are only intended for temporary use until a petition can be presented, and an order for permanent detention in an Institution or under guardianship can be obtained. Extended detention in a place of safety, even though it be a well-conducted workhouse, without any of the safeguards provided by the Mental Deficiency Act, is open to serious objection.

In our Annual Reports for 1914 and 1915 we considered at some length the suitability of the provision in workhouses for

the mentally defective. The conclusions we came to, and to which we adhere, may be summarised as follows :—

We consider that children and young people could be better trained and employed in Industrial Homes and Farm Colonies, and, therefore, that the Local Government Board and our Board should do all that is possible to facilitate the transfer of such cases to the care of the Local Authority. It is needless to recapitulate all the reasons for this, but the two principal may be stated—(1) that the Guardians cannot detain mentally defective persons, and that in consequence the intermittent periods spent under their care are of no permanent value either for the individual or the community; and (2), that workhouse life does not, as a rule, afford sufficient training, employment, and recreation for those patients whose defects render it necessary that they should be permanently under control.

We regard the question of middle-aged mentally defective persons now in workhouses as altogether different. They have become accustomed to their surroundings, and we do not believe that they would be any happier or more useful in homes or colonies. It is within our knowledge that some patients who have been sent to a colony would prefer to return to the workhouse. It is too late to give these older patients any industrial training, and the majority of them are usefully employed where they are. Their mental condition, and the treatment they require, hardly differ from those of the cases detained under Section 24 of the Lunacy Act, and if the suggestions we have made above as to further comforts, recreation, and amusements were systematically carried out, there would be nothing to complain of in the provision made for them in workhouses. Owing, however, to the financial restrictions due to the war, we feel that the removal of all young persons from workhouses has been indefinitely postponed. The very limited accommodation in Certified Institutions is not likely to be increased for many years. We are strongly of opinion that the provision for defectives by local authorities should not be lost sight of, and that the building of Homes and Colonies should be undertaken by them as soon as the finances of the country allow of such expenditure. But as some time must elapse before this is the case, we feel that it is essential that we should make use of the vacant workhouse accommodation for urgent cases, for, though it is not ideal, it is better than nothing, and it could be greatly improved at very little cost. We feel this most strongly with regard to mentally defective women of child-bearing age. An account of the large numbers of these women and their numerous children will be found in our two last reports, in which we showed how the lack of any power of detaining them led to disaster for themselves and useless expenditure for the rate-payers. We need add nothing to the evidence we then gave, except that we believe that the presence of feeble-minded women at large among the population is at the present time fraught

with more than ordinary danger. They have no idea of protecting themselves from disease, they would not have sufficient sense to avail themselves of any curative treatment, and their absolute promiscuity makes them a fertile source of the spread of infection.

With all these facts in view we have encouraged during the past two years the applications of local authorities for the temporary approval of workhouses, under section 37 of the Mental Deficiency Act, for the reception and detention of mentally defective persons urgently in need of care and control. We are glad to report that there are now 30 workhouses so approved, an increase of 14 during the year. We hope that these applications will continue, and that before long there will be a workhouse available for the detention of urgent cases in every district in England and Wales. As we regard this as a temporary measure only, we are not asking for structural alterations. We have found that in cases where the buildings are suitable it is better to approve the whole of the workhouse than merely to approve certain wards for the use of defectives. The former plan led to all grades of defect being warded together. By approving the whole building, classification is secured, as the feeble-minded can then be placed in the body of the house with other feeble-minded but uncertified cases, and the idiots and imbeciles with the cases certified under section 24 of the Lunacy Act, who largely consist of defectives of the same class.

As we have before pointed out, we consider the procedure for obtaining exception for Poor Law cases, under section 30, (Proviso ii) of the Mental Deficiency Act, needlessly lengthy and complicated, and we trust that steps will be taken to simplify it or to substitute another and simpler procedure.

Guardians are often prepared to maintain the defectives chargeable to their Union in the workhouse without pecuniary assistance either from the Government or from the local authority, provided that they have the legal power to detain them. Even though the accommodation in the workhouses may not be ideal, they at least provide a place where such cases can be detained and cared for. Such an arrangement would have the merit of being economical from the point of view of the lower cost of maintenance and the utilisation of the patient's labour.

If, for the next few years, some simple procedure could be introduced enabling defectives already in workhouses and needing detention to be legally detained there, much public good would result. The general idea would be that, during the financial stress caused by the war, guardians should be able on their own initiative to apply to a Justice for an order for the detention of a defective in a workhouse on the analogy of section 24 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, with respect to lunatics in workhouses. Such an order might be made on two medical

certificates, and should have attached to it all the practical safeguards of the Mental Deficiency Act as to continuation, visitation, &c., while power of discharge should be vested in our Board. Any legislation in this direction should be treated as a war measure and limited in time, though renewable by Parliament, if desired.

*Number of Applications from Boards of Guardians for
Exceptions under Section 30 (ii).*

1914.	1915.	1916.
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
81	293	242

*Actual Number of Certificates of Exception granted under
that Section.*

1914.	1915.	1916.
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
25	74	72

The 74 certificates issued in 1915 include one under section 30 (iii).

In October, Sir William Byrne, our Chairman, who during the three years he was with us rendered valuable services in bringing the Mental Deficiency Act into operation, was appointed Permanent Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Dr. Marriott Cooke, one of the Medical Commissioners, was in the following month temporarily appointed to act as Chairman in his place. Dr. Robert Welsh Branthwaite, one of our Inspectors under the Mental Deficiency Act, was at the same time appointed a Medical Commissioner.

By Order of the Board,

(Signed) E. MARRIOTT COOKE,
Chairman.

(Signed) O. E. DICKINSON,
Secretary.

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FOR OFFICIAL USE.

LUNACY AND MENTAL DEFICIENCY.



THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CONTROL

FOR THE YEAR 1916.

PART II.

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TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, Idiots, and
Years **1859, 1869, 1879, 1889**

Notes.—(1) Patients in the Institutions which, prior to April 1st, 1914, were known as Idiot Establishments.
(2) Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were "Private" and some were chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and are therefore technically "Private."

On 1st January.		In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals.		In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		In Provincial Licensed Houses.		In State Institutions.		
		Males.	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.	
											M.	F.
1859	Private -	122	105	562	661	657	624	714	666	164	-	-
	Pauper -	6,887	8,404	102	108	440	794	455	450	-	-	-
	Criminal	242	84	122	18	31	5	137	43	-	-	-
	Total -	7,251	8,593	786	787	1,128	1,423	1,306	1,159	164	-	-
1869	Private -	107	118	666	774	919	722	674	666	209	-	-
	Pauper -	12,148	14,382	204	205	311	709	271	334	-	-	-
	Criminal	79	33	3	3	2	-	42	11	-	375	8
	Total -	12,334	14,533	873	982	1,232	1,431	987	1,011	209	375	8
1879	Private -	216	260	809	986	980	829	682	766	325†	-	-
	Pauper -	17,350	20,885	24	33	174	382	163	278	-	-	-
	Criminal	112	48	1	1	2	-	52	20	-	374	100
	Total -	17,678	21,193	834	1,020	1,156	1,211	897	1,064	325†	374	100
1889	Private -	396	473	958	1,201	737	756	567	759	268†	-	-
	Pauper -	22,863	27,846	20	26	378	497	134	165	-	-	-
	Criminal	92	24	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	471	14
	Total -	23,351	28,343	979	1,227	1,115	1,253	704	924	268†	471	14
1899	Private -	628	806	1,069	1,396	610	825	503	782	246	-	-
	Pauper -	31,709	38,516	19	17	396	517	240	355	-	-	-
	Criminal	116	20	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	481	16
	Total -	32,453	39,342	1,089	1,414	1,006	1,342	744	1,137	246	481	16
1908	Private -	1,112	1,689	1,058	1,468	538	904	479	835	173	-	-
	Pauper -	42,189	48,449	-	-	22	86	4	1	-	1	-
	Criminal	115	28	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	627	2
	Total -	43,416	50,166	1,058	1,469	560	990	483	836	173	628	2
1909	Private -	1,189	1,827	1,056	1,505	530	874	486	853	167	-	-
	Pauper -	43,217	49,524	-	-	28	75	3	-	-	1	-
	Criminal	137	33	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	622	2
	Total -	44,543	51,384	1,057	1,505	558	949	489	853	167	623	2

† And 17 females.

† And 21 females.

Appendix A.

Persons of Unsound Mind, in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the **1899**, and **1908—1917**, inclusive.

have been excluded throughout this and subsequent Tables.

"Pauper," and previous to 1885 were so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all Criminal Patients have been

In Workhouses.				Residing with Relatives or Others.		T O T A L.			Increase.		
Ordinary Workhouses.		Metropolitan District Asylums.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
-	-	-	-	49	73	2,268	2,129	4,397	-	-	-
3,435	4,528	-	-	2,449	3,349	13,768	17,633	31,401	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	532	150	682	-	-	-
3,435	4,528	-	-	2,498	3,422	16,568	19,912	36,480	-	-	-
Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years.											
-	-	-	-	138	186	2,713	2,466	5,179	44	34	78
4,899	6,282	-	-	2,908	4,079	20,741	25,991	46,732	697	836	1,533
-	-	-	-	-	-	501	133	634	(a)	(b)	(c)
4,899	6,282	-	-	3,046	4,265	23,955	28,590	52,545	738	868	1,606
-	-	-	-	192	280	3,204	3,138	6,342	49	67	116
5,014	6,683	1,971	2,337	2,378	3,852	27,074	34,450	61,524	633	846	1,479
-	-	-	-	-	-	541	178	719	4	5	9
5,014	6,683	1,971	2,337	2,570	4,132	30,819	37,766	68,585	686	918	1,604
-	-	-	-	187	255	3,113	3,465	6,578	(d)	33	24
5,266	6,746	2,578	2,919	2,426	3,504	33,665	41,703	75,368	659	725	1,384
-	-	-	-	-	-	567	171	738	3	(e)	2
5,266	6,746	2,578	2,919	2,613	3,759	37,345	45,339	82,684	653	757	1,410
-	-	-	-	166	249	3,222	4,058	7,280	11	59	70
5,152	6,317	2,888	3,096	2,394	3,566	42,798	52,384	95,182	913	1,068	1,981
-	-	-	-	-	-	599	186	785	3	2	5
5,152	6,317	2,888	3,096	2,560	3,815	46,619	56,628	103,247	927	1,129	2,056
Annual Increase.											
-	-	-	-	163	342	3,523	5,238	8,761	91	122	213
5,101	6,248	3,281	3,433	2,164	3,369	52,762	61,586	114,348	1,043	796	1,839
-	-	-	-	-	-	742	241	983	6	14	20
5,101	6,248	3,281	3,433	2,327	3,711	57,027	67,065	124,092	1,140	932	2,072
-	-	-	-	181	376	3,609	5,435	9,044	86	197	283
5,179	6,276	3,375	3,566	2,154	3,332	53,957	62,773	116,730	1,195	1,187	2,382
-	-	-	-	-	-	760	257	1,017	18	16	34
5,179	6,276	3,375	3,566	2,335	3,708	58,326	68,465	126,791	1,299	1,400	2,699

(a) Decrease, 3.

(b) Decrease, 2.

(c) Decrease, 5 (a considerable number (about 300) of these lunatics ceased to be "Criminal" and became ordinary "Pauper" lunatics by the operation of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867," during that year).

(d) Decrease, 9.

(e) Decrease, 1.

Appendix A. to Third Report

TABLE I.—continued.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics each of the Years 1859, 1869, 187

On 1st January.		In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals.		In Metro- politan Licensed Houses.		In Pro- vincial Licensed Houses.		In State Institutions.		
		Males.	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Naval and Military Hospitals.	M.	F.
1910	Private -	1,293	1,895	1,035	1,502	534	918	475	834	163	-	-
	Pauper -	43,997	50,217	-	-	29	83	3	-	-	1	-
	Criminal	147	31	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	637	220
	Total -	45,437	52,143	1,036	1,502	563	1,001	478	834	163	638	220
1911	Private -	1,335	2,030	1,069	1,551	537	904	464	826	167	-	-
	Pauper -	44,808	51,369	-	-	21	76	4	4	-	1	-
	Criminal	168	32	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	663	231
	Total -	46,311	53,431	1,070	1,551	558	980	468	830	167	664	231
1912	Private -	1,413	2,171	1,053	1,491	541	912	473	845	174	-	-
	Pauper -	45,612	52,009	-	-	21	79	188	226	-	1	-
	Criminal	184	41	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	672	227
	Total -	47,209	54,221	1,054	1,491	562	991	661	1,071	174	673	227
1913	Private -	1,472	2,288	1,059	1,539	557	896	448	854	170	-	-
	Pauper -	46,613	53,220	-	-	26	64	214	262	-	1	-
	Criminal	202	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	701	233
	Total -	48,287	55,555	1,059	1,539	583	960	662	1,116	170	702	233
1914	Private -	1,443	2,342	1,063	1,562	529	898	445	841	177	-	-
	Pauper -	47,544	53,994	-	-	30	86	220	302	-	1	-
	Criminal	149	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	740	244
	Total -	49,136	56,368	1,063	1,562	559	984	665	1,143	177	741	244
1915	Private -	1,463	2,408	1,066	1,540	532	890	460	863	186	-	-
	Pauper -	48,469	54,888	-	-	29	88	232	319	-	1	-
	Criminal	121	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	715	227
	Total -	50,053	57,329	1,066	1,540	561	978	692	1,182	186	716	227
1916	Private -	1,413	2,394	1,040	1,555	524	898	448	872	191	-	-
	Pauper -	46,994	53,790	-	-	22	76	234	324	-	1	-
	Criminal	64	19	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	726	227
	Total -	48,471	56,203	1,041	1,556	546	974	682	1,196	191	727	227
1917	Private -	1,447	2,430	980	1,448	518	975	425	873	222	-	-
	Pauper -	45,585	52,538	-	-	17	70	234	322	-	2	-
	Criminal	49	13	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	729	235
	Total -	47,081	54,981	981	1,449	535	1,045	659	1,195	222	731	235

The average Annual Increase in the Ten
years from 1907 to 1917.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private	34	99	133
Pauper	493	569	1,062
Criminal	4	2	6
Total	531	670	1,201

idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind in England and Wales, on the 1st January in 1889, 1899, and 1908—1917, inclusive.

In Workhouses.				Residing with Relatives or Others.		T O T A L.			Annual Increase.		
Ordinary Workhouses.		Metropolitan District Asylums.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
—	—	—	—	193	400	3,693	5,549	9,242	84	114	198
5,143	6,281	3,336	3,508	2,181	3,458	54,690	63,547	118,237	733	774	1,507
—	—	—	—	—	—	785	251	1,036	25	(c)	19
5,143	6,281	3,336	3,508	2,374	3,858	59,168	69,347	128,515	842	882	1,724
—	—	—	—	203	408	3,775	5,719	9,494	82	170	252
5,284	6,401	3,431	3,612	2,137	3,321	55,636	64,783	120,469	996	1,236	2,232
—	—	—	—	—	—	832	263	1,095	47	12	59
5,284	6,401	3,431	3,612	2,340	3,729	60,293	70,765	131,058	1,125	1,418	2,543
—	—	—	—	209	431	3,863	5,850	9,713	88	131	219
5,424	6,467	3,568	3,703	2,139	3,210	56,953	65,694	122,647	1,267	911	2,178
—	—	—	—	—	—	857	268	1,125	25	5	30
5,424	6,467	3,568	3,703	2,348	3,641	61,673	71,812	133,485	1,380	1,047	2,427
—	—	—	—	218	441	3,924	6,018	9,942	61	168	229
5,465	6,593	3,567	3,705	2,115	3,237	58,001	67,081	125,082	1,048	1,387	2,435
—	—	—	—	—	—	903	280	1,183	46	12	58
5,465	6,593	3,567	3,705	2,333	3,678	62,823	73,379	136,207	1,155	1,567	2,722
—	—	—	—	(i)168	(i)376	3,825	6,019	9,844	(d)	1	(e)
5,621	6,639	3,588	3,711	2,082	3,228	59,086	67,960	127,046	1,085	879	1,964
—	—	—	—	—	—	889	276	1,165	(f)	(g)	(h)
5,621	6,639	3,588	3,711	2,250	3,604	63,800	74,255	138,055	972	876	1,848
—	—	—	—	172	388	3,879	6,089	9,968	54	70	124
5,792	6,982	3,675	3,756	1,998	3,173	60,196	69,206	129,402	1,110	1,246	2,356
—	—	—	—	—	—	836	260	1,096	(k)	(l)	(m)
5,792	6,982	3,675	3,756	2,170	3,561	64,911	75,555	140,466	1,111	1,300	2,411
—	—	—	—	182	384	3,798	6,103	9,901	81	(n)	67
5,833	6,962	3,515	3,622	1,843	3,033	58,442	67,807	126,249	1,754	1,399	3,153
—	—	—	—	—	—	791	247	1,038	45	13	58
5,833	6,962	3,515	3,622	2,025	3,417	63,031	74,157	137,188	1,880	1,398	3,278
—	—	—	—	173	385	3,765	6,111	9,876	33	(o)	25
5,668	6,948	3,403	3,714	1,740	2,884	56,649	66,476	123,125	1,793	1,331	3,124
—	—	—	—	—	—	779	249	1,028	12	(p)	10
5,668	6,948	3,403	3,714	1,913	3,269	61,193	72,836	134,029	1,838	1,321	3,159

(c) Decrease, 6.

(d) Decrease, 99.

(e) Decrease, 98.

(f) Decrease, 14.

(g) Decrease, 4.

(h) Decrease, 18.

(i) As from 1st January 1914, Chancery Single Patients have been excluded from these statistics.

(k) Decrease, 53.

(l) Decrease, 16.

(m) Decrease, 69.

(n) Increase, 14.

(o) Increase, 8.

(p) Increase, 2.

Note.—Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were "Private" and some were "Pauper."
entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, a

* Civil population only. No estimates for 1916 and 1917 being yet available, the estimate for 1915 used; the ratios, being subject to revision, are printed in italics.

Persons of Unsound Mind to the Population, in England and Wales, on the
1889, 1899, and 1908—1917, inclusive.

and previous to 1885 were so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all Criminal Patients have been chargeable are, therefore, technically "Private."

RATIO (per 10,000).									Number of Persons in the whole Population to each Lunatic		
Private Lunatics to Population.		Pauper Lunatics to Population.		Criminal Lunatics to Population.		Total Lunatics to Population.					
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
2·36	2·11	14·33	17·49	·56	·15	17·25	19·75	18·53	580	506	540
2·51	2·16	19·17	22·80	·46	·12	22·14	25·08	23·64	452	399	423
2·59	2·41	21·92	26·45	·44	·14	24·95	29·00	27·03	401	345	370
2·26	2·36	24·40	28·46	·41	·12	27·07	30·94	29·06	369	323	344
2·09	2·46	27·75	31·83	·39	·11	30·23	34·40	32·38	331	291	309
2·08	2·89	31·12	34·02	·43	·13	33·63	37·04	35·39	297	270	283
2·11	2·97	31·49	34·32	·44	·14	34·04	37·43	35·79	294	267	279
2·13	3·00	31·60	34·38	·45	·14	34·18	37·52	35·91	293	267	279
2·16	3·06	31·81	34·67	·48	·14	34·45	37·87	36·21	290	264	276
2·19	3·12	32·37	34·97	·49	·14	35·05	38·23	36·69	285	262	273
2·22	3·18	32·76	35·49	·51	·15	35·49	38·82	37·21	282	258	269
2·14	3·15	33·05	35·61	·50	·15	35·69	38·91	37·35	280	257	268
2·43	3·15	37·64	35·74	·52	·13	40·59	39·02	39·73	246	256	252
2·38	3·15	36·54	35·01	·49	·13	39·41	38·29	38·80	254	261	258
2·35	3·15	35·42	34·33	·49	·13	38·26	37·61	37·91	261	266	264

TABLE III.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of the Number of **Patient** Institutions, and Licensed Houses, and into Single Charge, to the Number of the **1889, 1899, and 1907 to 1916**, inclusive. (Excluding Patients transferred, and necessary by previous Reception Order having

YEAR.	P O P U L A T I O N			Number of Admissions (excluding Patients Transferred, & as shown in heading).								
	(estimated for the Middle of each Year).			Private.		Pauper.		Criminal.		Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
1869	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	The Classes cannot be distinguished for these Years.				-	-	5,283	5,189	10,4
1879	12,349,875	13,021,614	25,371,489					-	-	6,342	6,759	13,1
1889	13,794,721	14,653,518	28,448,239	960	1,027	6,081	6,798	141	40	7,182	7,865	15,0
1899	15,421,578	16,459,787	31,881,365	969	1,181	8,261	8,713	130	35	9,360	9,929	19,2
1907	16,780,848	17,918,057	34,698,905	1,001	1,358	9,401	9,840	197	63	10,599	11,261	21,8
1908	16,955,609	18,103,875	35,059,484	1,095	1,435	9,351	10,115	184	64	10,630	11,614	22,2
1909	17,132,182	18,291,623	35,423,805	1,039	1,400	9,208	9,889	190	38	10,437	11,327	21,7
1910	17,310,586	18,481,316	35,791,902	1,037	1,414	9,044	10,103	223	40	10,304	11,557	21,8
1911	17,503,377	18,686,308	36,189,685	1,008	1,327	9,251	10,063	209	48	10,468	11,438	21,9
1912	17,596,806	18,785,650	36,382,456	1,038	1,467	9,461	10,193	217	56	10,716	11,716	22,4
1913	17,705,259	18,900,967	36,606,226	994	1,437	9,429	10,220	174	49	10,597	11,706	22,3
1914	17,877,052	19,083,632	36,960,684	1,361	1,391	9,768	10,486	176	46	11,305	11,923	23,2
1915	15,993,554	19,365,342	35,358,896	1,468	1,418	8,403	9,705	131	48	10,002	11,171	21,1
1916	15,993,554*	19,365,342*	35,358,896*	1,215	1,449	8,490	9,376	129	42	9,834	10,867	20,7

* See note to preceding Table.

Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, State whole Population in England and Wales, for each of the Years 1869, 1879, Patients admitted [from 1891 inclusive] on fresh Reception Order rendered expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38.)

Number of <i>first</i> Admissions since 1899, inclusive, <i>i.e.</i> , excluding Re-admissions of Patients who had been in an Institution before.		Ratio [per 10,000] of Admissions to Population.									Ratio [per 10,000] of <i>first</i> Admissions to Population.	
		Private.		Pauper.		Criminal.		Total.				
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4·88	4·55	4·71	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5·14	5·19	5·16	-	-
-	-	·70	·70	4·41	4·64	·10	·03	5·21	5·37	5·29	-	-
7,835	7,917	·63	·72	5·36	5·29	·08	·02	6·07	6·03	6·05	5·08	4·81
9,044	9,072	·60	·76	5·60	5·49	·12	·03	6·32	6·28	6·30	5·39	5·06
9,022	9,324	·65	·79	5·51	5·59	·11	·04	6·27	6·42	6·34	5·32	5·15
8,862	9,000	·61	·76	5·37	5·41	·11	·02	6·09	6·19	6·14	5·17	4·92
8,755	9,206	·60	·76	5·22	5·47	·13	·02	5·95	6·25	6·11	5·06	4·98
8,897	9,294	·58	·71	5·28	5·38	·12	·03	5·98	6·12	6·05	5·08	4·97
9,179	9,559	·59	·78	5·38	5·43	·12	·03	6·09	6·24	6·17	5·22	5·09
9,035	9,372	·56	·76	5·33	5·41	·10	·02	5·99	6·19	6·09	5·10	4·96
9,705	9,702	·76	·73	5·46	5·50	·10	·02	6·32	6·25	6·28	5·43	5·08
8,632	9,078	·92	·73	5·25	5·01	·08	·03	6·25	5·77	5·99	5·40	4·69
8,452	8,850	·76	·75	5·31	4·84	·08	·02	6·15	5·61	5·85	5·28	4·57

TABLE IV.—Statistics of Patients in County and Borough Asylums,
Single Patients in each of the

UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year.

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1907	42,101	49,059	1,049	1,445	562	988	699	1,143
1908	43,415	50,167	1,058	1,469	560	990	483	837
1909	44,542	51,384	1,057	1,505	558	949	489	853
1910	45,437	52,143	1,037	1,506	563	1,000	478	834
1911	46,311	53,431	1,070	1,551	558	980	468	830
1912	47,209	54,221	1,054	1,491	562	991	661	1,070
1913	48,287	55,555	1,059	1,539	583	960	662	1,116
1914	49,136	56,368	1,063	1,562	559	984	665	1,143
1915	50,053	57,329	1,066	1,540	561	978	692	1,182
1916	48,471	56,203	1,041	1,556	546	974	682	1,196
Mean of the 10 years, 1907-16, inclusive.	46,496	53,586	1,055	1,516	561	979	598	1,020

ADMITTED each Year (excluding those transferred and those Re-admitted on fresh
expired under the Lunacy

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1907	9,750	10,203	320	482	179	294	124	204
1908	9,734	10,521	315	492	205	256	127	241
1909	9,593	10,255	301	459	189	317	127	210
1910	9,452	10,490	301	517	175	273	140	208
1911	9,615	10,413	288	426	149	273	152	234
1912	9,819	10,630	286	478	187	260	144	256
1913	9,723	10,589	281	482	188	272	123	273
1914	10,064	10,842	291	424	226	277	197	308
1915	8,659	10,099	247	374	203	313	162	302
1916	8,743	9,708	237	408	211	380	146	263
Mean of the 10 years, 1907-16, inclusive.	9,515	10,375	287	454	191	292	144	250

Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, State Institutions, and
Years 1907 to 1916, inclusive.

UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year.

State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		T O T A L.		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.						
Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total
164	611	206	165	329	45,351	53,170	98,521
173	628	212	163	342	46,480	54,017	100,497
167	623	224	181	376	47,617	55,291	102,908
163	638	220	193	400	48,509	56,103	104,612
167	664	231	203	408	49,441	57,431	106,872
174	673	227	209	431	50,542	58,431	108,973
170	702	233	218	441	51,681	59,844	111,525
177	741	244	(a)168	(a)376	52,509	60,677	113,186
186	716	227	172	388	53,446	61,644	115,090
191	727	227	182	384	51,840	60,540	112,380
173	672	225	185	388	49,742	57,715	107,456

Reception Order rendered necessary by Previous Reception Order having Act, 1890, section 38).

State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		T O T A L			Number of <i>first</i> Admissions. (<i>see</i> Table III.).		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums									
Males.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
140	66	18	20	60	10,599	11,261	21,860	9,044	9,072	18,116
142	47	19	60	85	10,630	11,614	22,244	9,022	9,324	18,346
114	67	8	46	78	10,437	11,327	21,764	8,862	9,000	17,862
121	74	22	41	47	10,304	11,557	21,861	8,755	9,206	17,961
159	74	15	31	77	10,468	11,438	21,906	8,897	9,294	18,191
159	83	18	38	74	10,716	11,716	22,432	9,179	9,559	18,738
171	81	24	30	66	10,597	11,706	22,303	9,035	9,372	18,407
421	74	12	32	60	11,305	11,923	23,228	9,705	9,702	19,407
643	69	25	19	58	10,002	11,171	21,173	8,632	9,078	17,710
415	59	21	23	87	9,834	10,867	20,701	8,452	8,850	17,302
249	69	18	34	69	10,489	11,458	21,947	8,958	9,246	18,204

(a) As from 1st January, 1914, Chancery Single Patients have been excluded from these statistics.

TABLE IV.—*continued*.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

TOTAL NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT (*i.e.*, the Number at the beginning of Re-admissions under the Lunacy

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1907 - -	53,710	61,181	1,426	1,993	794	1,363	841	1,394
1908 - -	54,585	62,319	1,420	2,018	791	1,309	639	1,117
1909 - -	55,858	63,281	1,393	2,031	777	1,336	631	1,096
1910 - -	55,822	63,717	1,398	2,115	768	1,326	639	1,076
1911 - -	57,685	65,900	1,405	2,047	734	1,301	826	1,341
1912 - -	58,317	66,243	1,396	2,062	782	1,308	862	1,416
1913 - -	59,553	68,268	1,396	2,109	832	1,372	826	1,452
1914 - -	60,536	68,635	1,398	2,054	834	1,314	900	1,510
1915 - -	64,927	74,804	1,377	2,004	807	1,354	882	1,543
1916 - -	58,901	68,511	1,318	2,030	812	1,444	849	1,503
Mean of the 10 years, 1907-16, inclusive.	57,989	66,286	1,393	2,046	793	1,343	790	1,345

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED.

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1907 - -	3,192	4,087	126	228	50	81	37	115
1908 - -	3,160	3,944	119	219	70	108	41	85
1909 - -	3,073	4,035	118	227	47	97	47	89
1910 - -	2,900	3,885	120	235	43	71	44	90
1911 - -	2,733	3,875	109	230	33	86	44	80
1912 - -	2,853	3,757	104	220	36	108	64	108
1913 - -	2,895	3,594	113	239	63	104	33	120
1914 - -	2,924	3,780	108	203	45	107	60	113
1915 - -	2,735	3,639	115	191	39	92	65	134
1916 - -	2,527	3,540	94	213	62	117	42	98
Mean of the 10 years, 1907-16, inclusive.	2,899	3,814	113	221	49	97	48	103

Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1907 to 1916, inclusive.

the Year, plus the Admissions, which include Transfers, but not the Act, 1890, Section 38) in each Year.

State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		T O T A L.		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.						
Males.	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.
304	682	224	209	480	57,966	66,635	124,601
315	677	232	261	521	58,688	67,516	126,204
281	691	232	268	572	59,899	68,548	128,447
284	721	242	282	566	59,914	69,042	128,956
326	741	248	283	584	62,000	71,421	133,421
333	862	285	315	631	62,867	71,945	134,812
341	936	278	318	614	64,202	74,093	138,295
598	849	264	252	559	65,367	74,336	139,703
829	808	257	262	573	69,892	80,535	150,427
607	828	251	255	572	63,570	74,311	137,881
422	780	251	271	567	62,437	71,838	134,275

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED.

State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		T O T A L.		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.						
Males.	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.
57	7	8	11	21	3,480	4,540	8,020
84	5	7	9	20	3,488	4,383	7,871
47	7	9	14	21	3,353	4,478	7,831
43	12	7	16	35	3,178	4,323	7,501
90	8	9	10	19	3,027	4,299	7,326
41	11	6	7	30	3,116	4,229	7,345
57	15	11	13	39	3,189	4,107	7,296
46	41	24	10	26	3,234	4,253	7,487
87	31	19	11	24	3,083	4,099	7,182
67	22	11	18	28	2,832	4,007	6,839
62	16	11	12	26	3,198	4,272	7,470

TABLE IV.—*continued.*—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, RegisteredDISCHARGED each Year as NOT RECOVERED (including those
Act, 1890,

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1907	2,316	2,432	134	225	102	206	262	378
1908	2,170	2,593	153	232	90	165	77	125
1909	2,393	2,472	152	241	89	185	57	126
1910	1,716	2,054	142	250	99	190	72	117
1911	2,816	3,190	166	258	81	163	82	139
1912	2,029	2,312	130	223	89	172	79	146
1913	2,417	3,381	152	246	147	213	76	116
1914	2,097	2,427	137	231	122	149	64	148
1915	7,286	8,735	110	158	131	169	74	136
1916	2,566	3,871	144	290	103	176	70	117
Mean of the 10 years, 1907-16, inclusive.	2,781	3,347	142	235	105	179	91	155

Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1907 to 1916, inclusive.

transferred and those whose Reception Orders expired under the Lunacy Section 38).

State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		T O T A L.			(Of the Number Discharged Not Recovered.) Transferred to other Institutions.		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.									
Males.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
61	33	—	23	104	2,931	3,345	6,276	2,016	2,204	4,220
39	23	—	53	104	2,605	3,219	5,824	1,578	1,885	3,463
48	24	1	43	130	2,806	3,155	5,961	1,845	1,930	3,775
61	29	—	52	100	2,171	2,711	4,882	1,101	1,382	2,483
41	38	9	47	115	3,271	3,874	7,145	2,091	2,552	4,643
96	130	43	72	141	2,625	3,037	5,662	1,609	1,798	3,407
76	147	14	65	108	3,080	4,078	7,158	1,924	2,543	4,467
329	67	10	54	123	2,870	3,088	5,958	1,553	1,736	3,289
518	28	2	59	139	8,206	9,339	17,545	6,444	7,720	14,164
275	49	2	51	127	3,258	4,583	7,841	1,896	2,904	4,800
154	57	8	52	119	3,382	4,043	7,425	2,206	2,665	4,871

TABLE IV.—continued.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DIED each Year.								
YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1907 -	4,808	4,521	108	78	84	96	61	75
1908 -	4,735	4,432	97	68	75	94	34	66
1909 -	4,980	4,659	91	68	84	61	52	57
1910 -	4,920	4,375	71	84	69	90	58	43
1911 -	4,943	4,642	78	75	59	64	46	59
1912 -	5,173	4,638	105	83	75	74	61	59
1913 -	5,117	4,958	74	79	69	75	53	76
1914 -	5,478	5,116	92	87	111	81	86	78
1915 -	6,455	6,255	115	107	92	120	62	83
1916 -	6,742	6,146	104	87	117	108	84	103
Mean of the 10 years, 1907-16, inclusive.	5,335	4,974	94	82	84	86	60	70

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

1907 -	42,680	49,508	1,052	1,465	565	945	577	960
1908 -	43,934	50,778	1,067	1,502	568	965	456	865
1909 -	44,960	51,728	1,052	1,487	560	976	476	848
1910 -	45,740	52,765	1,060	1,531	570	970	471	833
1911 -	46,751	53,801	1,070	1,527	557	967	567	940
1912 -	47,753	54,894	1,050	1,515	578	964	648	1,084
1913 -	48,746	56,122	1,058	1,540	555	965	664	1,123
1914 -	49,561	56,890	1,076	1,564	546	973	678	1,156
1915 -	49,215	56,633	1,062	1,537	551	972	696	1,179
1916 -	47,707	55,552	1,043	1,563	543	1,012	668	1,189
Mean of the 10 years, 1907-16, inclusive.	46,705	53,867	1,059	1,523	559	971	590	1,018

Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1907 to 1916, inclusive.

DIED each Year.

State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		T O T A L.		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.						
Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
13	14	4	13	15	5,101	4,789	9,890
25	26	1	18	21	5,010	4,682	9,692
23	22	2	18	21	5,270	4,868	10,138
13	16	4	11	23	5,158	4,619	9,777
21	22	3	18	20	5,187	4,863	10,050
26	19	3	18	19	5,477	4,876	10,353
31	33	9	18	25	5,395	5,222	10,617
37	25	3	16	22	5,845	5,387	11,232
33	22	9	10	26	6,789	6,600	13,389
43	26	3	13	32	7,129	6,479	13,608
27	23	4	15	22	5,636	5,239	10,875

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

165	622	207	164	335	45,825	53,420	99,245
171	622	219	172	359	46,990	54,688	101,678
159	630	220	187	388	48,024	55,647	103,671
164	651	223	198	404	48,854	56,726	105,580
163	665	229	206	419	49,979	57,883	107,862
171	680	230	213	436	51,093	59,123	110,216
173	725	241	220	441	52,141	60,432	112,573
174	729	234	170	382	52,934	61,199	114,133
180	712	226	177	386	52,593	60,933	113,526
204	739	233	177	385	51,081	59,934	111,015
172	678	226	188	394	49,951	57,999	107,950

TABLE V.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of stated Recoveries to the Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Reception Orders having Periods, viz., 1869 to 1878, 1879 to 1888, 1889 to 1898, 1899 to 1908, the proportion (per Cent.) of stated Recoveries

YEAR.	Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.							
	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Averages, 1869 to 1878.	35·58	44·33	39·61	51·62	26·79	32·17	31·26	37·76
Averages, 1879 to 1888.	35·82	44·27	39·53	53·26	29·36	40·26	31·09	40·43
Averages, 1889 to 1898.	35·07	41·94	41·59	53·54	30·98	39·01	31·87	41·15
Averages, 1899 to 1908.	33·38	39·97	42·30	49·61	32·32	36·97	35·46	44·15
1907 - -	32·74	40·06	39·38	47·30	27·93	27·55	29·84	56·37
1908 . -	32·46	37·49	37·78	44·51	34·15	42·19	32·28	35·27
1909 - -	32·03	39·35	39·20	49·46	24·87	30·60	37·01	42·38
1910 - -	30·68	37·04	39·87	45·45	24·57	26·01	31·43	43·27
1911 - -	28·42	37·21	37·85	53·99	22·15	31·50	28·95	34·19
1912 - -	29·06	35·34	36·36	46·03	19·25	41·54	44·44	42·19
1913 - -	29·77	33·94	40·21	49·59	33·51	38·24	26·83	43·96
1914 - -	29·05	34·86	37·11	47·88	19·91	38·63	30·46	36·69
1915 - -	31·59	36·03	46·56	51·07	19·21	29·39	40·12	44·37
1916 - -	28·90	36·46	39·66	52·21	29·38	30·79	28·77	37·26
Percentages for the 10 years, 1907 to 1916, inclusive.	30·47	36·76	39·37	48·68	25·65	33·22	33·33	41·20

Admissions (excluding Transfers, Re-Admissions [from 1891 inclusive] on fresh expired under Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38), in the following 10-Year and also in each of the Years 1907 to 1916, inclusive, together with to the Total Number under Treatment.

Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.								Number of Stated Recoveries to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.		
State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		T O T A L.					
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.									
Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
43·36	23·34	42·07	12·11	16·00	34·81	42·84	38·84	8·17	9·13	8·67
57·82	8·77	20·73	12·92	16·70	35·64	43·99	39·91	7·63	8·57	8·14
48·76	27·40	44·49	18·45	20·33	35·22	42·17	38·81	7·47	8·12	7·82
54·85	16·24	34·70	26·53	27·06	34·06	40·22	37·22	6·67	7·14	6·92
40·71	10·61	44·44	55·00	35·00	32·83	40·32	36·69	6·00	6·81	6·44
59·15	10·64	36·84	15·00	23·53	32·81	37·74	35·38	5·94	6·49	6·24
41·23	10·45	112·50	30·43	26·92	32·13	39·53	35·98	5·60	6·53	6·10
35·54	16·22	31·82	39·02	74·47	30·84	37·41	34·31	5·30	6·26	5·82
56·60	10·81	60·00	32·26	24·68	28·92	37·59	33·44	4·88	6·02	5·49
25·79	13·25	33·33	18·42	40·54	29·08	36·10	32·74	4·96	5·88	5·45
33·33	18·52	45·83	43·33	59·09	30·09	35·08	32·71	4·97	5·54	5·28
10·93	55·41	200·00	31·25	43·33	28·61	35·67	32·23	4·95	5·72	5·36
13·53	44·93	76·00	57·89	41·38	30·82	36·69	33·93	4·41	5·09	4·77
16·14	37·29	52·38	78·26	32·18	28·80	36·87	33·04	4·45	5·39	4·96
24·90	23·19	61·11	35·29	37·68	30·49	37·28	34·04	5·12	5·95	5·56

TABLE VI.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Daily
1869 to 1878, 1879 to 1888, 1889 to 1898, 1899 to 1908 ;

YEAR.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.							
	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Averages, 1869 to 1878.	13·00	8·61	10·73	6·36	12·55	9·07	10·79	7·40
Averages, 1879 to 1888.	12·09	8·19	8·69	4·87	13·31	8·64	9·64	7·45
Averages, 1889 to 1898.	12·01	8·37	9·19	4·59	15·01	9·86	10·78	6·60
Averages, 1899 to 1908.	11·62	8·98	9·05	4·99	14·80	9·76	8·44	6·60
1907 - -	11·27	9·13	10·27	5·32	14·87	10·16	10·57	7·81
1908 - -	10·78	8·73	9·09	4·53	13·20	9·74	7·46	7·63
1909 - -	11·08	9·01	8·65	4·57	15·00	6·25	10·92	6·72
1910 - -	10·76	8·29	6·70	5·49	12·11	9·28	12·31	5·16
1911 - -	10·57	8·63	7·29	4·91	10·59	6·62	8·11	6·28
1912 - -	10·83	8·45	10·00	5·48	12·98	7·68	9·41	5·44
1913 - -	10·50	8·83	6·99	5·13	12·43	7·77	7·98	6·77
1914 - -	11·05	8·99	8·55	5·56	20·33	8·32	12·68	6·75
1915 - -	13·12	11·04	10·83	6·96	16·70	12·35	8·91	7·04
1916 - -	14·13	11·06	9·97	5·57	21·55	10·67	12·57	8·66
Percentages for the 10 years, 1907 to 1916, inclusive.	11·42	9·23	8·88	5·38	15·03	8·86	10·17	6·88

Average Number Resident in the following 10-Year Periods, viz., and also in each of the 10 Years 1907 to 1916, inclusive.

Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.

State Institutions.			Private Single Patients.		T O T A L.		
Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums.						
Mal	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
9·38*	2·73	3·30	7·54	4·93	12·43	8·40	10·28
6·97†	3·58	2·60	6·73	6·00	11·70	8·01	9·70
6·76‡	3·37	1·50	7·12	5·41	11·79	8·29	9·82
10·60	2·81	2·25	8·29	5·92	11·42	8·78	9·99
7·88	2·25	1·93	7·93	4·48	11·13	8·96	9·97
14·62	4·18	·46	10·47	5·85	10·66	8·56	9·53
14·47	3·49	·91	9·63	5·41	10·97	8·75	9·78
7·93	2·46	1·79	5·56	5·69	10·56	8·14	9·26
12·88	3·31	1·31	8·74	4·77	10·38	8·40	9·32
15·20	2·79	1·30	8·45	4·36	10·72	8·25	9·39
17·92	4·55	3·73	8·18	5·67	10·35	8·64	9·43
21·26	3·43	1·28	9·41	5·76	11·04	8·80	9·84
18·33	3·09	3·98	5·65	6·74	12·91	10·83	11·79
21·08	3·52	1·29	7·34	8·31	13·96	10·81	12·26
15·70	3·39	1·77	7·98	5·58	11·28	9·03	10·07

* Females, ·66.

† Females, 1·58.

‡ Females, 2·61.

TABLE VII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of RECOVERIES TO the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 ; of DEATHS TO DAILY AVERAGE RESIDENT, in Five-Year Periods, from 1873 to 1912 inclusive, and in Asylums, Hospitals, Licensed Houses, State Institutions, and Private

Year.	Proportion (per Cent.) of Recoveries to Admissions.				Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident.	
	In each Year.		Averages of each Five-Year Period.		In each Year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1873 - - -	32·46	41·34	34·78	42·75	12·55	8·31
1874 - - -	35·85	45·21			12·52	8·57
1875 - - -	36·10	42·77			13·41	8·87
1876 - - -	36·12	43·18			12·31	8·38
1877 - - -	33·39	41·25			12·29	8·08
1878 - - -	36·02	43·85	36·11	43·68	12·49	8·12
1879 - - -	37·25	43·54			12·55	8·93
1880 - - -	37·06	43·28			11·10	7·61
1881 - - -	34·85	44·46			11·61	7·47
1882 - - -	35·39	43·27			11·41	7·45
1883 - - -	34·79	42·00	35·55	44·47	11·99	7·64
1884 - - -	35·34	45·17			11·79	7·94
1885 - - -	38·14	45·56			10·98	8·32
1886 - - -	35·55	46·55			12·20	8·43
1887 - - -	33·93	43·05			11·45	8·27
1888 - - -	34·10	43·04	35·36	42·82	11·95	8·05
1889 - - -	35·57	41·78			11·89	8·08
1890 - - -	34·77	42·08			12·40	8·62
1891 - - -	37·49	44·36			12·44	8·35
1892 - - -	34·89	42·85			11·75	8·52
1893 - - -	35·04	41·63	35·23	42·09	11·63	8·38
1894 - - -	35·06	45·23			11·49	7·76
1895 - - -	34·36	41·80			12·25	8·38
1896 - - -	36·47	40·47			10·97	7·72
1897 - - -	35·24	41·31			11·67	7·90
1898 - - -	33·34	40·21	34·67	40·35	11·37	8·15
1899 - - -	36·16	42·17			11·89	8·50
1900 - - -	34·96	41·62			11·68	8·87
1901 - - -	34·98	39·47			11·32	8·49
1902 - - -	33·93	38·26			12·10	9·25
1903 - - -	33·53	41·12	33·56	40·58	11·62	9·01
1904 - - -	33·02	40·15			11·42	8·70
1905 - - -	34·18	41·18			11·24	8·72
1906 - - -	34·24	40·12			11·16	8·74
1907 - - -	32·83	40·32			11·13	8·96
1908 - - -	32·81	37·74	30·76	37·67	10·66	8·56
1909 - - -	32·13	39·53			10·97	8·75
1910 - - -	30·84	37·41			10·56	8·14
1911 - - -	28·92	37·59			10·38	8·40
1912 - - -	29·08	36·10			10·72	8·25
1913 - - -	30·09	35·08	—	—	10·35	8·64
1914 - - -	28·61	35·67	—	—	11·04	8·80
1915 - - -	30·82	36·69	—	—	12·91	10·83
1916 - - -	28·80	36·87	—	—	13·96	10·81

ADMISSIONS, excluding Transfers, and Re-admissions (from 1891), under NUMBER RESIDENT; and of RECOVERIES TO DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916, relating to Patients in County and Borough Single Patients.

Year.	Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident.		Proportion (per Cent.) of Recoveries to Daily Average Number Resident.			
	Averages of each Five-Year Period.		In each Year.		Averages of each Five-Year Period.	
	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1873 - - -	12·62	8·44	9·90	11·44	11·03	11·99
1874 - - -			11·40	12·70		
1875 - - -			11·62	12·14		
1876 - - -			11·60	12·33		
1877 - - -			10·63	11·32		
1878 - - -	11·83	7·92	11·28	11·90	10·63	11·41
1879 - - -			10·91	11·59		
1880 - - -			10·66	11·41		
1881 - - -			10·20	11·31		
1882 - - -			10·09	10·84		
1883 - - -	11·68	8·12	10·18	10·88	9·70	10·61
1884 - - -			10·04	11·03		
1885 - - -			9·76	10·49		
1886 - - -			9·32	10·58		
1887 - - -			9·19	10·08		
1888 - - -	12·09	8·32	9·19	10·33	9·78	10·52
1889 - - -			9·34	10·02		
1890 - - -			9·65	10·57		
1891 - - -			10·66	11·06		
1892 - - -			10·08	10·60		
1893 - - -	11·60	8·03	9·90	10·49	9·71	10·22
1894 - - -			9·65	11·01		
1895 - - -			9·67	10·32		
1896 - - -			9·91	9·67		
1897 - - -			9·42	9·63		
1898 - - -	11·67	8·65	8·80	9·28	9·19	9·29
1899 - - -			9·25	9·46		
1900 - - -			9·12	9·37		
1901 - - -			9·25	9·04		
1902 - - -			9·53	9·29		
1903 - - -	11·31	8·83	8·94	9·36	8·18	8·89
1904 - - -			8·33	9·01		
1905 - - -			8·14	8·88		
1906 - - -			7·89	8·68		
1907 - - -			7·59	8·50		
1908 - - -	10·66	8·42	7·42	8·01	6·61	7·65
1909 - - -			6·98	8·05		
1910 - - -			6·51	7·62		
1911 - - -			6·06	7·43		
1912 - - -			6·10	7·15		
1913 - - -	—	—	6·12	6·80	—	—
1914 - - -	—	—	6·11	6·95	—	—
1915 - - -	—	—	5·86	6·73	—	—
1916 - - -	—	—	5·54	6·69	—	—

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Distribution of PAUPER LUNATICS, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind (under the Lunacy Acts) on the 1st of January in each of the Years **1859, 1864, 1869, 1874, 1879, 1884, 1889, 1894, 1899, 1904,** and **1908—1917**, inclusive.

Note.—Criminal Lunatics are entirely excluded throughout this Table.

1ST JANUARY.	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. (under the Lunacy Acts).	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work-houses (including Metropolitan District Asylums).	With Relatives or Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work-houses.	With Relatives or Others.
1859	31,401	17,640	7,963	5,798	56·18	25·36	18·46
1864	38,758	22,507	9,710	6,541	58·07	25·05	16·88
1869	46,732	28,564	11,181	6,987	61·12	23·93	14·95
1874	54,318	32,461	15,018	6,839	59·76	27·65	12·59
1879	61,524	39,289	16,005	6,230	63·86	26·01	10·13
1884	69,786	46,331	17,377	6,078	66·39	24·90	8·71
1889	75,368	51,929	17,509	5,930	68·90	23·23	7·87
1894	82,683	60,115	16,869	5,699	72·71	20·40	6·89
1899	95,182	71,769	17,453	5,960	75·40	18·34	6·26
1904	106,224	82,921	17,787	5,516	78·06	16·75	5·19
1908	114,348	90,752	18,063	5,533	79·36	15·80	4·84
1909	116,730	92,848	18,396	5,486	79·54	15·76	4·70
1910	118,237	94,330	18,268	5,639	79·78	15·45	4·77
1911	120,469	96,283	18,728	5,458	79·92	15·55	4·53
1912	122,647	98,136	19,162	5,349	80·02	15·62	4·36
1913	125,082	100,400	19,330	5,352	80·27	15·45	4·28
1914	127,046	102,177	19,559	5,310	80·42	15·40	4·18
1915	129,402	104,026	20,205	5,171	80·39	15·61	4·00
1916	126,249	101,441	19,932	4,876	80·35	15·79	3·86
1917	123,125	98,768	19,733	4,624	80·22	16·03	3·75

COUNTY AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS,
HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, AND PATIENTS IN
PRIVATE SINGLE CARE.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Primary Cause of Death at different Periods of Life in the Cases of all the Patients who died during the year 1916. The Average Number of Patients resident during 1916 was 111,013—Males, 51,081 ; Females, 59,932.

Primary Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths.						Total.	
	Ages.							
	Under 30.		30-60.		60 and upwards.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Enteric fever - - - -	6	5	18	13	3	4	27	22
Influenza - - - -	9	7	33	30	20	30	62	67
Dysentery (colitis) - - -	32	27	130	170	49	101	211	298
Erysipelas - - - -	2	1	3	6	4	5	9	12
Pellagra - - - -	—	—	1	5	1	1	2	6
Phthisis (pulmonary tuberculosis).	269	230	665	719	101	98	1,035	1,047
Other tuberculous disease -	39	33	84	104	18	16	141	153
Cancer, malignant disease -	3	1	54	97	56	101	113	199
Diabetes - - - -	3	1	7	8	6	12	16	21
Cerebral hæmorrhage (apoplexy).	7	—	66	68	111	107	184	175
Organic disease of brain -	19	9	121	139	107	123	247	271
General paralysis of the insane.	55	24	1,310	260	61	9	1,426	293
Epilepsy - - - -	163	69	261	175	54	27	478	271
Organic heart disease - -	27	16	287	350	362	410	676	776
Arterial sclerosis - - -	6	1	70	68	201	156	277	225
Bronchitis - - - -	—	1	30	58	102	124	132	183
Pneumonia (all forms) - -	91	76	377	341	230	257	698	674
Enteritis - - - -	6	2	8	23	6	16	20	41
Nephritis and Bright's disease	12	10	154	230	142	167	308	407
Senility - - - -	—	—	14	10	571	793	585	803
All other diseases - - -	46	46	256	309	155	158	457	513
Violent deaths (including suicide).	3	3	22	15	—	4	25	22
Total - - - -	798	562	3,971	3,198	2,360	2,719	7,129	6,479

APPENDIX B.

Appendix B.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND, chargeable to UNIONS and PARISHES in ENGLAND and WALES, who were in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 1st January 1917.

UNION or PARISH.	Tooting Bec Asylum.		Tooting Bec Receiving Home.		Leavesden Asylum.		Caterham Asylum.		Darenth Asylum.		Fountain Temporary Asylum.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
LONDON COUNTY :															
Bermondsey - - -	11	12	-	1	17	18	67	66	31	31	13	11	139	139	278
Bethnal Green - - -	11	3	3	-	42	52	8	17	20	16	14	15	98	103	201
Camberwell - - -	12	17	-	1	20	44	86	112	42	47	16	14	176	235	411
Chelsea - - -	12	9	-	-	5	12	12	19	14	12	4	7	47	59	106
Fulham - - -	3	8	-	-	9	14	25	24	25	15	10	8	72	69	141
George-in-the-East, St. -	6	3	-	-	26	22	7	13	13	14	7	12	59	64	123
Greenwich - - -	7	5	1	-	13	24	48	64	45	25	13	17	127	135	262
Hackney - - -	30	44	1	1	57	88	15	28	33	29	23	11	159	201	360
Hammersmith - - -	2	12	-	-	17	17	16	20	9	6	6	6	50	61	111
Hampstead - - -	2	10	-	-	13	13	-	6	7	5	1	4	23	38	61
Holborn - - -	17	17	1	2	43	50	54	70	50	30	12	13	177	182	359
Islington - - -	12	17	-	-	58	77	23	29	36	40	25	14	154	177	331
Kensington - - -	2	12	1	-	30	35	15	27	37	25	14	3	99	102	201
Lambeth - - -	49	80	3	3	20	42	113	131	54	44	29	16	268	316	584
Lewisham - - -	4	4	-	-	1	9	25	28	17	14	6	5	53	60	113
Marylebone, St. - -	25	21	-	-	53	43	10	17	10	12	3	9	101	102	203
Mile End Old Town - -	9	14	1	-	45	41	7	18	25	14	7	12	94	99	193
Paddington - - -	6	4	1	-	25	28	6	11	27	14	9	8	74	65	139
Pancras, St. - - -	46	44	-	-	117	148	43	54	58	60	22	19	286	325	611
Poplar - - -	31	44	1	-	54	78	18	29	30	38	9	16	143	205	348
Shoreditch - - -	12	7	1	1	49	59	8	14	29	16	16	8	115	105	220
Southwark - - -	31	10	1	-	22	37	73	79	38	35	13	18	178	179	357
Stepney - - -	12	14	-	1	17	26	9	6	13	9	5	1	56	57	113
Wandsworth - - -	13	25	1	2	20	41	72	98	51	70	27	25	184	261	445
Westminster, City of -	13	9	-	2	37	47	35	41	32	16	7	9	124	124	248
Whitechapel - - -	21	12	-	1	58	45	16	13	17	12	11	11	123	94	217
Woolwich - - -	1	7	1	-	4	9	41	37	23	24	10	4	80	81	161
TOTAL - - -	400	464	17	15	872	1,119	852	1,071	786	673	332	296	3,259	3,638	6,897
CITY OF LONDON - -															
CITY OF LONDON - -	17	13	-	-	54	27	10	8	5	6	1	-	87	54	141
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD - -															
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
EX-METROPOLITAN - -															
EX-METROPOLITAN - -	6	1	-	-	19	1	24	7	7	13	-	-	56	22	78
GRAND TOTAL - - -	424	478	17	15	945	1,147	886	1,086	798	692	333	296	3,403	3,714	7,117

TABLE II.

ANNUAL RETURN of INSANE PERSONS confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, and in PRIVATE SINGLE CHARGE

NOTE.—Statistics of the Criminal Patients

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS -

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the mean- ing of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.) C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1916.				ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1916.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1916.										
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		P A U P E R.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.												Of the Total Number.									
						Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).		Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers. Private (including Criminal Patients).		Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).	Discharged Recovered.		Of the Number Discharged Recovered. Private (including Criminal Patients).					
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																											
Beds, Herts and Hunts	17	22	491	588	1,118	105	150	255	5	11	11	18	43	73	-	2	26	49	75	6	7	22	43	5	4	1	
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	-	4	381	454	839	92	86	178	1	-	19	6	29	18	-	-	29	26	55	-	-	18	18	-	-	2	
Brecon and Radnor	5	2	255	176	438	54	31	85	-	1	7	6	2	1	-	-	42	40	82	-	-	8	10	-	-	3	
Bucks	17	9	367	427	820	80	71	151	7	3	10	14	4	8	2	1	36	37	73	3	-	20	31	1	-	4	
Cambridge C., Isle of Ely, and Cam- bridge B.	-	-	265	411	676	53	62	115	-	-	-	8	12	6	-	-	16	18	34	-	-	7	6	-	-	5	
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pem- broke C.	23	24	344	367	758	59	65	124	6	5	9	13	3	1	1	-	34	30	64	7	4	24	23	3	1	6	
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., Stock- port C.B. (part), and Wallasey C.B.:																											
Chester	7	19	669	782	1,477	107	124	231	6	12	-	-	10	6	2	1	27	40	67	2	8	20	24	2	3	7	
Parkside	43	70	635	627	1,375	93	114	207	14	14	9	23	3	5	1	2	51	56	107	10	11	24	22	3	2	8	
Cornwall	30	35	549	613	1,227	104	109	213	10	6	14	14	1	1	-	-	39	34	73	7	7	33	29	4	4	9	
Cumberland, Westmorland, and Carlisle C.B.	36	50	470	403	959	84	90	174	3	4	11	20	2	5	-	-	36	29	65	3	3	24	26	-	2	10	
Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	26	35	505	461	1,027	122	115	237	9	9	22	26	6	3	-	1	58	49	107	4	6	51	44	1	4	11	
Derby C.	-	-	420	430	850	117	102	219	1	-	10	9	13	7	-	-	52	51	103	-	-	24	24	-	-	12	
Devon	1	1	600	819	1,421	118	165	283	-	-	-	1	6	9	-	-	55	72	127	-	-	40	49	-	-	13	
Dorset	88	161	415	417	1,081	98	112	210	11	11	10	14	36	30	2	1	35	38	73	7	14	22	28	2	7	14	
Durham C. and Darlington C.B.	2	3	878	817	1,700	182	152	334	4	1	25	24	10	9	-	-	86	88	174	5	2	34	38	1	-	15	
Essex and Colchester B.:																											
Brentwood	3	-	784	1,075	1,862	252	282	534	-	1	20	36	87	63	-	-	94	141	235	-	-	63	20	-	-	16	
Severalls	7	19	612	806	1,444	302	422	724	33	46	13	26	214	290	27	42	44	64	108	7	8	26	39	-	1	17	
Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil C.B.	13	35	1,001	864	1,913	204	166	370	-	3	29	28	9	9	-	-	74	60	134	2	7	39	41	1	1	18	
Gloucester C. and Gloucester C.B.	9	9	523	840	1,381	93	159	252	1	1	15	24	5	17	-	-	52	81	133	2	3	34	56	1	2	19	
Hants	1	-	620	696	1,317	142	212	354	4	1	15	21	32	74	-	-	61	80	141	1	1	26	56	-	-	20	
Hereford C. and Hereford B.	6	11	259	318	594	61	52	113	1	2	6	6	1	14	-	-	19	24	43	-	-	13	16	-	-	21	
Herts	3	2	384	476	865	106	99	205	2	1	10	18	38	34	-	-	18	32	50	1	-	10	26	1	-	22	
Kent and Gravesend B.:																											
Barming Heath	2	1	808	1,017	1,828	150	187	337	1	1	26	35	8	12	-	-	96	119	215	-	-	77	94	-	-	23	
Chartham	9	13	545	621	1,188	107	156	263	1	-	6	20	12	17	-	-	36	49	85	-	1	20	30	-	-	24	
Lancaster C., all the County- Boroughs, and Stockport C.B. (part):																											
Lancaster	75	126	1,404	1,098	2,703	303	229	532	31	29	26	34	66	88	8	8	102	58	160	8	11	68	42	2	6	25	
Rainhill	1	1	1,131	1,233	2,366	317	247	564	-	-	39	43	46	37	-	-	100	105	205	-	-	73	77	-	-	26	

TABLE II.

on the 1st January 1917, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., during the preceding Year.
will be found in Appendix B., Table III.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1916.							NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1917.					Average Number	RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.			County, District, and County-Borough Asylums. (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the meaning of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.) C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	
	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.				PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1916, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 33 (1)] during the Year 1916.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1916.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1916.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
1	51	82	133	3	7	43	62	17	21	519	608	1,165	541	643	35.5	55.8	46.8	3.6	5.7	4.7	9.4	12.8	11.2	COUNTY, &c., ASYLUMS.
2	69	60	129	-	-	22	11	1	4	374	454	833	386	463	28.6	26.5	27.5	3.8	3.3	3.5	17.9	13.0	15.2	Beds, &c.
3	36	19	55	-	1	29	15	4	2	232	148	386	241	155	15.4	33.3	22.0	2.6	4.8	3.4	14.9	12.3	13.9	Berks, &c.
4	54	56	110	4	3	39	41	18	12	356	402	788	376	424	26.3	49.2	36.7	4.3	6.1	5.3	14.4	13.2	13.8	Brecon, &c.
5	35	35	70	-	-	1	-	-	-	267	420	687	261	418	17.1	10.7	13.4	2.2	1.3	1.6	13.3	8.4	10.3	Bucks.
6	34	55	89	1	2	1	1	26	25	332	346	729	360	386	42.9	35.9	39.2	5.6	5.0	5.3	9.4	14.2	11.9	Cambridge C., &c.
7	87	84	171	1	2	37	32	13	28	656	773	1,470	674	803	26.6	20.3	20.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	12.9	10.5	11.6	Carmarthen, &c.
8	101	57	158	4	4	96	54	45	64	574	634	1,317	643	694	26.7	20.2	23.1	3.1	2.7	2.9	15.7	8.2	11.8	Chester C., &c.:
9	49	55	104	6	3	6	4	29	35	566	633	1,263	584	663	32.0	26.9	29.4	4.8	3.8	4.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	Chester.
10	49	64	113	4	5	49	64	30	48	475	402	955	509	456	29.2	30.5	29.9	4.0	4.7	4.4	9.6	14.0	11.7	Parkside.
11	52	71	123	2	4	30	42	31	33	512	458	1,034	541	503	44.0	39.3	42.6	7.8	7.2	7.5	9.6	14.1	11.8	Cornwall.
12	72	67	139	-	-	60	64	-	-	413	414	827	417	422	23.1	25.3	24.1	4.5	4.5	4.5	17.3	15.9	16.6	Cumberland, &c.
13	105	91	196	-	-	26	21	1	1	558	821	1,381	573	819	35.8	32.2	33.3	5.6	5.0	5.2	18.3	11.1	14.1	Denbigh, &c.
14	45	52	97	4	13	17	14	87	151	434	449	1,121	518	594	35.5	34.6	35.0	3.7	4.1	3.9	8.7	8.8	8.7	Derby C.
15	169	108	277	-	-	17	9	2	2	805	774	1,583	838	795	19.9	26.6	22.9	3.2	3.9	3.5	20.2	13.6	17.0	Devon.
16	161	157	318	-	-	88	144	3	1	781	1,058	1,843	805	1,065	38.2	9.1	21.6	6.1	1.5	3.5	20.0	14.7	17.0	Dorset.
17	87	83	170	2	3	10	11	33	58	757	1,042	1,890	770	1,018	29.5	29.8	29.7	2.8	3.1	3.0	11.3	8.2	9.5	Durham C., &c.
18	120	111	231	4	3	76	61	14	36	1,010	858	1,918	1,031	887	20.0	26.1	22.7	3.2	3.9	3.5	11.6	12.5	12.0	Essex, &c.:
19	66	86	152	-	3	6	8	7	5	500	836	1,348	514	852	38.6	39.4	39.1	5.4	5.6	5.5	12.8	10.1	11.1	Brentwood.
20	85	99	184	-	-	64	73	2	-	615	729	1,346	622	728	23.6	40.6	33.0	3.4	6.2	4.9	13.7	13.6	13.6	Severalls.
21	30	28	58	-	2	6	7	7	9	270	320	606	273	332	21.6	42.1	29.6	4.0	4.2	4.1	11.0	8.4	9.6	Glamorgan, &c.
22	56	51	107	-	-	54	48	4	3	415	491	913	423	501	14.7	40.0	27.1	2.0	4.5	3.4	13.2	10.2	11.6	Gloucester C., &c.
23	101	115	216	-	-	96	108	2	1	761	970	1,734	774	985	54.2	53.7	53.9	8.0	7.8	7.9	13.0	11.7	12.3	Hants.
24	76	101	177	1	3	14	19	6	8	543	632	1,189	551	639	21.1	21.6	21.3	3.0	3.8	3.4	13.8	15.8	14.9	Hereford C., &c.
25	216	113	329	17	11	11	7	88	143	1,376	1,139	2,746	1,491	1,218	28.7	29.8	29.1	3.8	2.9	3.4	14.5	9.3	12.1	Herts.
26	202	154	356	-	-	145	103	-	1	1,147	1,221	2,369	1,156	1,244	26.9	36.7	31.2	5.0	5.2	5.1	17.5	12.4	14.8	Kent, &c.:

Barnim Heath.
Chartham.
Lancaster C.,
Boroughs.
(part) C.B.
Lancaster.
Rainhill.

(continued.)

TABLE II.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the mean- ing of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.) C.=County. C.B.=County-Borough. B.=Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1916.				ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1916.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1916.											
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.						Of the Total Number.						Total Number.			Of the Total Number.							
												Private (including Criminal Patients).		Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).		Transfers from other Asylums.					Of the Number of Transfers.		Private (including Criminal Patients).		Private (including Criminal Patients).		Discharged Recovered.	
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.						
Lancaster C., all the County-Boroughs, and Stockport C.B. (part)—cont.	6	17	1,324	1,465	2,812	189	297	486	1	—	28	51	23	56	—	—	62	180	242	1	1	53	158	—	—	1		
Prestwich - - - - -	8	11	1,067	1,729	2,815	243	441	684	4	1	21	52	4	29	1	—	85	152	237	—	4	49	90	—	3	2		
Whittingham - - - - -	—	—	116	—	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3		
Winwick - - - - -	14	19	323	377	733	74	87	161	1	4	3	8	9	3	—	1	29	41	70	—	4	21	28	—	2	4		
Leicester C. and Rutland - - - - -	1	2	563	558	1,124	126	129	255	1	—	17	21	9	7	—	—	56	72	128	—	—	36	60	—	—	5		
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divi- sions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B.	10	20	232	266	528	42	46	88	5	3	3	6	3	4	2	—	12	17	29	2	3	10	13	1	1	6		
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division) - - -	23	26	1,132	1,485	2,666	249	305	554	1	—	34	47	51	78	—	—	103	144	247	4	8	61	79	—	3	7		
London C.: Banstead - - - - -	33	28	1,254	1,203	2,518	141	217	358	—	—	15	31	51	103	—	—	108	101	209	2	1	49	64	2	1	8		
Bexley - - - - -	22	31	1,008	1,311	2,372	279	286	565	2	1	26	39	62	82	—	1	70	129	199	6	3	50	87	2	2	9		
Cane Hill - - - - -	94	34	1,068	1,532	2,728	315	361	676	27	1	38	62	46	57	20	—	114	159	273	16	4	73	128	3	2	10		
Claybury - - - - -	15	29	1,146	1,680	2,870	299	324	623	1	2	23	47	69	93	1	—	146	169	315	7	7	82	93	1	—	11		
Colney Hatch - - - - -	25	37	1,089	1,597	2,748	280	332	612	3	—	22	49	68	84	1	—	90	147	237	4	5	52	103	1	1	12		
Hanwell - - - - -	1	197	82	907	1,187	2	73	75	—	9	—	9	2	9	—	9	85	1,141	1,226	1	220	—	24	—	4	13		
Manor - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14		
Horton - - - - -	6	1	359	107	473	30	401	431	2	210	4	1	8	379	1	210	353	20	373	7	8	2	10	—	4	15		
Epileptic Colony - - - - -	38	35	1,183	1,109	2,365	337	180	517	9	1	31	23	155	77	2	—	83	79	162	11	5	39	34	4	—	16		
Long Grove - - - - -	—	—	541	658	1,199	242	323	565	2	—	44	69	25	25	—	—	95	156	251	2	—	68	101	—	—	17		
Middlesex: Wandsworth - - - - -	25	32	637	794	1,488	4	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	573	815	1,388	24	29	7	17	—	—	18		
Napsbury - - - - -	28	35	600	596	1,259	115	67	182	4	1	—	—	6	4	1	—	45	126	171	2	4	29	17	—	1	19		
Monmouth C. - - - - -	—	—	23	4	27	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	20		
Norfolk - - - - -	—	3	25	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	21		
Northampton C. - - - - -	2	3	515	368	888	169	113	282	2	1	28	23	2	3	—	—	81	75	156	—	—	59	60	—	—	22		
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.	—	—	290	375	665	80	84	164	—	—	15	15	5	5	—	—	30	47	77	—	—	22	37	—	—	23		
Nottingham C. - - - - -	—	—	389	412	801	41	73	114	1	—	2	17	6	3	—	—	20	40	60	—	—	9	19	—	—	24		
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B. - - - - -	17	19	322	506	864	88	97	185	3	4	17	21	2	2	—	1	44	63	107	7	4	30	45	2	2	25		
Salop, Shrewsbury B., and Wen- lock B. - - - - -	18	17	356	451	842	95	110	205	—	1	11	17	26	33	—	—	34	36	70	5	—	27	27	4	—	26		
Somerset and Bath C.B.: Wells - - -	8	25	374	440	847	99	119	218	4	11	12	24	32	30	1	3	36	58	94	2	11	26	48	1	8	27		
Cotford - - - - -																												
Stafford C., Burton - on - Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on- Trent C.B. (part), and Newcastle- under-Lyme B.: - - - - -	1	1	546	486	1,034	81	96	177	—	—	12	13	4	2	—	—	46	50	96	—	—	22	20	—	—	28		
Stafford - - - - -	1	1	537	592	1,131	95	107	202	1	—	13	22	4	6	—	—	27	49	76	1	—	18	34	—	—	29		
Burntwood - - - - -	13	17	644	618	1,292	109	103	212	1	3	15	16	5	3	—	3	36	54	90	3	3	31	35	2	2	30		
Cheddleton - - - - -	5	7	461	520	993	94	135	229	1	—	—	—	4	26	—	—	66	63	129	—	—	33	18	—	—	31		
Suffolk, E. and W. - - - - -	4	—	558	939	1,501	138	233	371	—	—	5	11	40	115	—	—	44	81	125	2	—	15	28	—	—	32		
Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum) Guildford B.: Brookwood - - - - -	40	56	492	552	1,140	89	158	247	9	19	4	8	8	76	—	8	30	56	86	8	11	22	35	5	4	33		
Netherne - - - - -	17	43	562	646	1,268	143	236	379	4	2	12	23	39	84	—	—	71	90	161	6	11	43	66	2	6	34		
Sussex, East - - - - -	—	—	17	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	35		
" West - - - - -	20	41	526	715	1,302	100	130	230	3	12	9	17	5	4	1	1	38	71	109	1	10	29	46	1	4	36		
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B. - - - - -	13	45	129	191	378	34	45	79	2	7	6	9	3	1	—	—	16	27	43	1	6	14	18	—	—	37		
Wight, Isle of - - - - -	13	21	500	574	1,108	83	101	184	1	—	9	21	5	8	—	—	30	40	70	—	—	20	34	—	—	38		
Wilts - - - - -																												

TABLE II.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1916.			NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1917.												RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.			County, District, and County-Borough Asylums. (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the meaning of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890) C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B.=Borough of Schedule IV of Lunacy Act, 1890.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.				PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Average Number Resident during 1916.		Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1916, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)] during the Year 1916.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1916.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1916.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
1	254	243	497	2	—	44	24	4	20	1,199	1,336	2,559(a)	1,253	1,387	31·9	65·6	51·8	3·5	8·9	6·4	20·3	17·5	18·8	Laneaster C., all the County-Boroughs, and Stockport C.B. (part)—cont. Prestwich. Whittingham. Winwick. Leicester C. and Rutland. Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B. Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division). London C.: Banstead. Bexley. Cane Hill. Claybury. Colney Hatch. Hanwell. Manor. Horton. Epileptic Colony. Long Grove. Middlesex: Wandsworth. Napsbury. Monmouth C. Norfolk. Northampton C. Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B. Nottingham C. Oxford C., and Oxford C.B. Salop, Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B. Somerset and Bath C.B.: Wells. Cotford. Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on-Trent, C.B. (part), and Newcastle-under-Lyme B.: Stafford. Burntwood. Cheddleton. Suffolk, E. and W. Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum). Guildford B.: Brookwood. Netherne. Sussex, East. West. Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B. Wight, Isle of. Wilts.
2	205	274	479	3	2	103	137	5	7	1,023	1,748	2,783	1,046	1,764	20·5	22·0	21·5	3·7	4·1	4·0	19·6	15·5	17·0	
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114	—	114	114	—	(c) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4	49	54	103	5	2	46	52	15	19	318	369	721	336	399	32·3	33·3	32·9	5·1	5·8	5·5	14·6	13·5	14·0	
5	79	65	144	—	1	19	27	2	2	553	550	1,107	559	555	30·8	49·2	40·2	5·2	8·7	7·0	14·	11·7	12·9	
6	26	36	62	4	2	5	13	10	18	236	261	525	246	287	25·6	31·0	28·4	3·5	3·9	3·7	10·6	12·5	11·6	
7	151	125	276	5	2	99	93	23	25	1,127	1,522	2,697	1,151	1,531	31·0	35·0	33·1	4·3	4·4	4·3	13·1	8·2	10·3	
8	146	113	259	2	—	41	38	31	27	1,143	1,207	2,408	1,223	1,237	54·4	56·1	55·4	3·4	4·4	3·9	11·9	9·1	10·5	
9	160	106	266	9	4	138	84	21	34	1,058	1,359	2,472	1,046	1,357	23·0	42·6	32·5	3·8	5·3	4·7	15·3	7·8	11·1	
10	183	165	348	15	6	120	107	101	37	1,079	1,566	2,783	1,164	1,561	27·1	42·8	35·1	4·9	6·6	5·9	15·7	10·5	12·8	
11	182	185	367	3	3	150	159	19	29	1,113	1,650	2,811	1,143	1,715	35·7	40·3	38·0	5·6	4·6	5·0	15·9	10·8	12·8	
12	198	168	366	6	5	129	139	24	35	1,082	1,616	2,757	1,108	1,635	24·5	41·5	33·7	3·7	5·2	4·6	17·9	10·3	13·3	
13	—	36	36	—	7	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	50	628	(c) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15	42	23	65	1	12	8	—	—	190	—	276	466	194	270	9·1	45·4	27·3	·5	2·0	1·3	21·7	8·5	14·0	
16	142	71	213	7	3	73	31	56	36	1,277	1,138	2,507	1,267	1,137	21·4	33·1	25·6	2·5	2·6	2·5	11·2	6·2	8·9	
17	101	78	179	—	—	—	1	—	—	587	747	1,334	576	716	31·5	33·9	32·9	8·7	10·3	9·6	17·5	10·9	13·9	
18	14	16	30	1	3	5	4	—	—	79	—	79	150	146	(c) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
19	52	44	96	4	3	45	33	30	32	616	496	1,174	641	612	26·6	27·0	26·7	3·9	2·4	3·2	8·1	7·2	7·7	
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	4	27	23	4	(c) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	23	24	—	(c) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
22	103	48	151	—	2	2	2	3	2	499	359	863	506	374	35·5	54·5	43·1	8·6	12·4	10·2	20·4	12·8	17·2	
23	51	28	79	—	—	29	11	—	—	289	384	673	287	380	29·3	46·8	38·3	5·9	8·1	7·1	17·8	7·4	11·8	
24	45	53	98	—	—	4	6	1	—	364	392	757	377	404	25·7	27·1	26·7	2·1	3·9	3·1	11·9	13·1	12·5	
25	36	42	78	—	3	16	18	14	19	333	498	864(b)	348	523	34·9	47·4	41·4	7·0	7·2	7·1	10·3	8·0	9·0	
26	52	45	97	2	1	49	41	11	18	372	479	880	380	495	39·7	35·1	37·2	5·8	4·7	5·2	13·7	9·1	11·1	
27	48	57	105	1	3	39	48	14	25	383	444	866	405	473	38·8	53·9	47·4	5·4	8·2	6·9	11·9	12·1	12·0	
28	60	41	101	—	1	5	3	1	—	521	492	1,014	536	487	28·5	21·3	24·6	3·5	3·4	3·5	11·2	8·4	9·9	
29	74	115	189	—	—	1	6	—	1	532	535	1,068	537	564	19·8	33·7	27·1	2·8	4·9	3·9	13·8	20·4	17·2	
30	91	92	183	4	6	90	88	9	16	630	576	1,231	650	609	29·8	35·0	32·4	4·0	4·7	4·4	14·0	15·1	14·5	
31	61	56	117	—	1	2	4	5	6	428	537	976	451	537	36·7	16·5	25·6	5·9	2·7	4·2	13·5	10·4	11·8	
32	74	91	165	1	—	5	9	1	—	581	1,000	1,582	578	1,005	15·3	23·7	19·9	2·1	2·4	2·3	12·8	9·1	10·4	
33	71	62	133	5	12	17	14	39	55	481	593	1,168	527	644	27·2	42·7	35·0	3·5	4·6	4·1	13·5	9·6	11·4	
34	59	62	121	2	4	35	37	15	37	577	736	1,365	596	754	41·3	43·7	42·7	6·0	7·1	6·6	9·9	8·2	9·0	
35	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	14	—	14	15	—	(c) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
36	64	62	126	2	1	24	13	20	45	524	708	1,297	543	745	30·5	36·5	33·9	4·5	5·2	4·9	11·8	8·3	9·8	
37	26	27	53	2	7	14	10	12	41	122	186	361	137	235	46·7	40·9	43·2	8·0	6·4	7·0	19·0	11·5	14·2	
38	59	55	114	—	1	52	43	15	24	492	577	1,108	514	590	25·6	37·0	31·8	3·4	4·9	4·2	11·5	9·3	10·3	

(a) Sixty-six of these patients were boarded out at the Rochdale Union Workhouse under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, sec. 26.

(b) Twenty-five of these patients were boarded out in the Forden Union Workhouse under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, sec. 26.

(c) This Asylum being used as a War Hospital, percentages are not given. (continued.)

TABLE II.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the mean- ing of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.) C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1916.				ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1916.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1916.									
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).	PAUPER.	Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.	Of the Total Number.								Total Number.	Of the Total Number.								Of the Number Discharged Recovered.				
					Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.		Private (including Criminal Patients).	Private (including Criminal Patients).		Discharged Recovered.	Of the Number Discharged Recovered.											
							M.	F.	M.	F.						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Worcester C., and (for Powick Asy- lum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.: Powick - - - - Barnsley Hall - - - - Yorks, North Riding - - - - Yorks, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield, and Wakefield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storthes Hall Asylums) Doncaster B.: Wakefield - - - - Wadsley - - - - Menston - - - - Scalebor Park - - - - Storthes Hall - - - - Yorks, East Riding - - - - COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London). Birmingham: Winson Green - Rubery Hill - - - - Brighton - - - - Bristol - - - - Canterbury - - - - Cardiff - - - - Croydon - - - - Derby - - - - Exeter - - - - Gateshead - - - - Hull - - - - Ipswich - - - - Leicester - - - - London (City of) - - - - Middlesbrough - - - - Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - - - Newport - - - - Norwich - - - - Nottingham - - - - Plymouth - - - - Portsmouth - - - - Sunderland - - - - West Ham - - - - York - - - - TOTAL - - - -	12 20 14 5 - 37 100 2 9 25 - 21 - 18 - 28 4 16 - 5 16 8 115 6 - 1 1 12 8 40 5 3 1 1,477	10 42 23 3 - 53 147 2 6 29 - 32 - 30 - 68 28 26 - 14 23 16 213 11 - 4 - 34 12 62 13 1 6 2,413	602 316 465 1,542 12 958 - 888 254 338 33 367 44 73 45 188 244 204 238 368 153 377 177 245 38 221 236 439 205 423 259 534 203 46,994	725 430 492 1,012 - 983 - 995 287 335 - 477 - 77 45 358 285 185 232 357 192 593 135 223 - 219 311 502 267 522 201 579 217 53,790	1,349 808 994 2,562 12 2,031 247 1,887 556 727 33 897 44 198 45 642 561 431 470 744 384 994 640 485 38 445 548 987 492 1,047 478 1,117 427 104,674	73 37 52 247 6 209 37 191 75 270 2 111 - 15 - 59 52 59 56 58 35 72 87 54 - 47 142 93 33 87 84 64 25 10,445	71 79 62 256 - 226 60 221 74 246 - 143 - 12 - 146 34 61 43 62 27 101 82 35 - 59 180 126 70 102 54 92 38 12,335	144 116 114 503 6 435 97 412 149 516 2 254 - 27 - 205 86 120 99 120 62 173 169 89 - 106 322 219 103 189 138 156 63 22,780	2 14 1 2 - 10 37 - 2 1 - 1 8 3 - 2 5 6 13 20 1 - 1 1 1 16 1 1 2 - 2 389	2 30 3 1 - 16 60 2 2 2 - - 21 6 - 9 42 7 - 3 - 4 - 3 -																

(a) This Asylum being used as a War Hospital, percentages are not given.

(b) In addition to these numbers, 507 patients (236 males and 271 females) were transferred, while resident during 1916, from the Pauper to the Private Class.

(c) In addition to these numbers, 42 patients (15 males and 27 females) were re-admitted on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under sec. 38 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

(d) In addition to these numbers, 121 patients (42 males and 79 females) were transferred, while resident during 1916, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 66 Criminal (Private) Patients (54 males and 12 females) were retained in the Asylums as Pauper Patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.

Appendix B. to Third Report of the Board of Control.

TABLE II.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1916.			NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1917.									Average Number Resident during 1916.		RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.			County, District, and County-Borough Asylums.		
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.				PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1916, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)] during the Year 1916.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1916.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1916.					
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
1	77	71	148	2	—	56	52	11	13	577	698	1,299	596	727	31·7	33·9	32·8	2·8	2·5	2·6	12·9	9·8	11·2	Worcester C., and (for Powick Asylum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.: Powick. Barnsley Hall.	
2	23	25	48	8	2	22	25	20	51	320	442	833	341	480	15·6	11·0	12·4	1·3	1·5	1·4	6·7	5·2	5·8		
3	56	43	99	3	1	7	6	10	24	445	474	953	466	509	28·0	48·2	38·7	2·6	4·7	3·7	12·0	8·4	10·2		Yorks, North Riding.
4	242	153	395	1	1	219	137	3	3	1,473	1,020	2,499	1,506	1,014	20·1	31·2	25·8	2·7	6·2	4·2	16·1	15·1	15·7	Yorks, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield, and Wakefield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storthes Hall Asylums) Doncaster B.: Wakefield. Wadsley. Menston. Scalebor Park. Storthes Hall.	
5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	13	12	—	(a) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
6	125	138	263	7	7	100	107	35	60	965	961	2,021	1,003	1,035	29·8	41·1	35·6	4·9	6·8	5·9	12·5	13·3	12·9		
7	15	18	33	15	18	—	—	103	139	—	—	242	100	141	34·3	56·9	48·4	8·8	16·0	13·1	15·0	12·8	13·7	Yorks, East Riding. COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London). Birmingham: Winson Green. Rubery Hill.	
8	156	149	305	—	—	151	132	2	3	872	953	1,830	869	957	16·9	41·9	30·3	3·0	7·5	5·4	18·0	15·6	16·7		
9	27	28	55	—	—	12	14	11	6	268	291	576	268	289	41·5	62·5	51·5	6·5	8·2	7·4	10·1	9·7	9·9		
10	109	87	196	4	2	80	64	22	30	369	351	772	379	362	37·7	41·7	39·6	15·5	16·4	15·9	28·8	24·0	26·5	Brighton. Bristol. Canterbury. Cardiff. Croydon. Derby. Exeter. Gateshead. Hull. Ipswich. Leicester. London (City of). Middlesbrough. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	35	35	—	(a) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
12	67	53	120	3	7	32	26	17	28	369	498	912	393	522	28·9	36·2	33·0	5·6	7·1	6·4	17·0	10·2	13·1		
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	40	42	—	(a) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Newport. Norwich. Nottingham. Plymouth. Portsmouth. Sunderland. West Ham. York.
14	10	13	23	2	3	4	6	15	27	78	78	198	95	108	11·1	—	5·5	0·9	—	0·4	10·5	12·0	11·3		
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	44	45	—	(a) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
16	39	34	73	3	7	11	14	30	74	190	413	707	215	466	21·8	48·2	37·9	4·4	7·2	6·3	18·1	7·3	10·7	TOTAL.	
17	31	21	52	1	1	27	17	4	26	243	269	542	250	303	30·6	81·8	51·2	5·0	7·8	6·5	12·4	6·9	9·4		
18	45	51	96	3	12	8	11	20	29	194	162	405	214	202	11·3	31·5	21·5	2·1	6·3	4·2	21·0	25·2	23·1		
19	38	32	70	—	—	10	5	—	—	246	236	482	241	236	18·2	7·5	13·1	2·7	1·1	1·9	15·8	13·6	14·7		
20	50	33	83	—	2	39	30	4	14	332	352	702	346	365	20·0	36·8	28·6	2·6	4·8	3·7	14·5	9·0	11·7		
21	23	25	48	3	3	8	10	14	25	158	179	376	170	211	18·7	36·0	26·3	2·9	3·7	3·4	13·5	11·8	12·6		
22	46	47	93	2	5	39	45	11	20	368	603	1,002	386	617	39·1	37·5	38·2	5·9	5·1	5·4	11·9	7·6	9·3		
23	30	20	50	7	12	18	12	117	226	188	150	681	306	364	34·0	30·0	32·5	4·2	2·1	3·1	9·8	5·5	7·5		
24	25	24	49	1	3	9	6	5	10	240	203	458	250	223	44·2	58·1	49·4	7·5	6·7	7·1	10·0	10·8	10·4		
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	37	35	—	(a) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
26	18	12	30	1	—	5	3	2	6	232	227	467	229	238	22·2	55·8	40·2	3·7	10·3	7·1	7·9	5·0	6·4		
27	48	53	101	—	—	22	34	2	—	250	319	571	253	319	24·6	22·3	23·3	8·7	8·1	8·4	19·0	16·6	17·7		
28	51	65	116	2	2	32	34	12	31	449	509	1,001	447	535	23·0	37·9	31·8	3·7	7·1	5·6	11·4	12·1	11·8		
29	22	25	47	—	1	13	11	9	12	202	280	503	211	286	32·3	42·7	39·4	4·1	8·3	6·6	10·4	8·7	9·5		
30	75	40	115	9	8	61	31	37	74	405	533	1,049	458	589	28·6	36·0	32·5	4·0	4·7	4·4	16·4	6·8	11·0		
31	52	22	74	3	2	39	12	4	14	250	202	470	256	213	25·3	46·3	33·6	6·0	9·3	7·5	20·3	10·3	15·8		
32	64	53	117	1	—	26	18	2	1	501	566	1,070	514	562	21·5	44·4	34·8	2·0	5·4	3·8	12·4	9·4	10·9		
33	9	19	28	—	1	6	14	3	6	192	196	397	200	208	54·2	43·3	48·1	5·7	5·0	5·3	4·5	9·1	6·9		
34	6,742	6,146	12,888	220	266	3,509	3,218	1,496	2,443	45,585	52,538	102,062	47,707	55,552	28·9	36·5	32·9	4·3	5·2	4·8	14·1	11·1	12·5	TOTAL.	

TABLE II.—continued—REGISTERED HOSPITALS,

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUMS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1916.				ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1916.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1916.										
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).	PAUPER.	Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.	Of the Total Number.										Total Number.	Of the Total Number.											
						Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.		Private (including Criminal Patients).	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Discharged Recovered.	Of the Number Discharged Recovered.													
								M.	F.	M.	F.						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.	
REGISTERED HOSPITALS :																												
Chester	- - Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	128	221	-	-	349	41	60	101	41	60	4	11	5	3	5	3	29	54	83	29	54	12	26	12	26	1	
Devon	- - Wonford House, Exeter - - - -	58	75	-	-	133	11	21	32	11	21	5	6	3	1	3	1	11	15	26	11	15	4	7	4	7	2	
Gloucester	- - Barnwood House, Gloucester - - -	68	89	-	-	157	3	11	14	3	11	-	1	-	2	-	2	8	7	15	8	7	4	2	4	2	3	
Lincoln	- - Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln	19	54	-	-	73	8	19	27	8	19	3	5	-	2	-	2	6	11	17	6	11	1	1	1	1	4	
Middlesex	- - St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, E.C. - -	37	113	-	-	150	1	21	22	1	21	-	2	-	1	-	1	27	116	143	27	116	2	20	2	20	5	
Norfolk	- - Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - - -	34	53	-	-	87	13	18	31	13	18	2	3	-	1	-	1	9	8	17	9	8	2	3	2	3	6	
Northampton	- - St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton - -	217	258	-	-	475	30	53	83	30	53	3	9	5	15	5	15	18	40	58	18	40	11	29	11	29	7	
Notts	- - Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	43	52	-	-	95	15	9	24	15	9	2	4	3	1	3	1	5	8	13	5	8	3	6	3	6	8	
Oxford	- - Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford	47	52	-	-	99	3	17	20	3	17	2	4	1	1	1	1	5	12	17	5	12	5	4	5	4	9	
Stafford	- - Coton Hill Lunatic Hospital, Stafford - -	45	87	-	-	132	11	16	27	11	16	2	6	1	1	1	1	8	12	20	8	12	3	9	3	9	10	
Surrey	- - Bethlem Royal Hospital, Lambeth Road, S.E.	66	105	-	-	171	55	122	177	55	122	10	53	6	14	6	14	56	115	171	56	115	27	62	27	62	11	
"	- - Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water, Surrey.	159	208	-	-	367	53	67	120	53	67	7	12	12	17	12	17	34	53	87	34	53	10	17	10	17	12	
York City (N.R.)	Bootham Park, York - - - -	62	58	-	-	120	24	28	52	24	28	3	5	2	5	2	5	17	21	38	17	21	9	13	9	13	13	
" (E.R.)	The Retreat, York - - - -	58	131	-	-	189	14	21	35	14	21	-	6	2	2	2	2	5	31	36	5	31	1	14	1	14	14	
TOTAL (Registered Hospitals) - -		1,041	1,556	-	-	2,597	282	483	765	282	483	43	127	40	66	40	66	238	503	741	238	503	94	213	94	213	15	
		(a)																										
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS :																												
Hants	- - Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton	35	-	-	-	35	285	-	(b) 285	285	-	141	-	-	-	-	-	314	-	314	314	-	42	-	42	-	16	
Norfolk	- - Royal Naval Hospital, Great Yarmouth - -	156	-	-	-	156	131	-	131	131	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	28	-	28	28	-	25	-	25	-	17	
TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals)		191	-	-	-	191	416	-	416	416	-	142	-	1	-	1	-	342	-	342	342	-	67	-	67	-	18	
CRIMINAL ASYLUMS :																												
Berks	- - Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.	540	171	1	-	712	57	18	75	57	18	4	-	16	2	16	2	54	10	64	54	10	19	9	19	9	19	
Notts	- - Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Rampton, Retford.	186	56	-	-	242	44	6	50	44	6	2	2	26	1	26	1	17	3	20	17	3	3	2	3	2	20	
TOTAL (Criminal Asylums) - -		726	227	1	-	954	101	24	125	101	24	6	2	42	3	42	3	71	13	84	71	13	22	11	22	11	21	
		(c)																										

(a) In addition to these numbers, 14 patients (5 males and 9 females) were re-admitted on fresh Reception Orders, rendered necessary by previous Order having expired, under sec. 38 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
(b) In addition to these numbers, 2,670 cases were admitted for observation and transferred to other special military mental hospitals for further treatment.
(c) In addition to these numbers, one male criminal (private) patient was retained in the Asylum as a pauper patient on his ceasing to be a "criminal" during the same year.

NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1916.							NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1917.					Average Number Resident during 1916.	RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.			Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, and Criminal Asylums.	
	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.				PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.		Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1916 to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)] during the Year 1916.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1916.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1916.				
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
1	9	10	19	9	10	1	-	131	217	-	-	348	132	229	33·3	45·6	40·9	7·1	9·3	8·4	6·8	4·4	5·3	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital. Wonford House. Barnwood House. Lincoln Lunatic Hospital. St. Luke's Hospital. Bethel Hospital, Norwich. St. Andrew's Hospital. Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.
2	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	55	81	-	-	136	59	78	50·0	35·0	39·3	5·8	7·3	6·7	5·0	-	2·2	
3	4	8	12	4	8	-	1	59	85	-	-	144	62	87	200·0	22·2	54·5	5·7	2·0	3·5	6·5	9·2	8·1	
4	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	18	62	-	-	80	20	56	12·5	6·3	8·3	3·7	1·4	2·0	15·0	-	3·9	
5	7	3	10	7	3	-	-	4	15	-	-	19	31	109	200·0	100·0	104·8	5·3	14·9	12·8	22·6	2·8	7·1	
6	8	1	9	8	1	-	-	30	62	-	-	92	32	60	15·4	17·6	16·6	4·3	4·2	4·2	25·0	1·7	9·8	
7	15	18	33	15	18	1	1	214	253	-	-	467	224	249	44·0	80·6	65·6	4·5	9·4	7·2	6·7	7·2	7·0	
8	14	-	14	14	-	-	-	39	53	-	-	92	45	53	25·0	75·0	45·0	5·2	9·8	7·6	31·1	-	14·3	
9	4	8	12	4	8	-	1	41	49	-	-	90	42	53	250·0	25·0	50·0	10·0	5·8	7·6	9·5	15·1	12·6	Warneford Asylum. Coton Hill Lunatic Hospital. Bethlem Royal Hospital. Holloway Sanatorium.
10	5	6	11	5	6	2	1	43	85	-	-	128	43	86	30·0	60·0	48·0	5·4	8·7	7·5	11·6	7·0	8·5	
11	4	11	15	4	11	4	9	61	101	-	-	162	66	114	57·4	60·2	59·3	22·7	27·9	26·1	6·1	9·7	8·3	
12	15	12	27	15	12	-	2	163	210	-	-	373	163	207	25·0	34·0	30·0	4·7	6·2	5·6	9·2	5·8	7·3	
13	7	4	11	7	4	2	2	62	61	-	-	123	66	60	40·9	59·1	50·0	10·5	15·3	12·9	10·6	6·7	8·7	Bootham Park, York. The Retreat, York.
14	6	6	12	6	6	2	3	61	115	-	-	176	58	122	9·1	73·7	50·0	1·4	9·2	6·7	10·3	4·9	6·7	
15	104	87	191	104	87	12	20	981	1,449	-	-	2,430	1,043	1,563	39·7	52·2	47·6	7·1	10·5	9·2	10·0	5·6	7·3	TOTAL (Registered Hospitals).
16	6	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	14·7	-	14·7	13·1	-	13·1	30·0	-	30·0	Royal Military Hospital. Royal Naval Hospital.
17	37	-	37	37	-	24	-	222	-	-	-	222	184	-	19·2	-	19·2	8·7	-	8·7	20·1	-	20·1	
18	43	-	43	43	-	24	-	222	-	-	-	222	204	-	16·1	-	16·1	11·0	-	11·0	21·1	-	21·1	TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals).
19	22	3	25	22	3	22	3	520	176	2	-	698	537	175	46·3	56·3	49·1	3·2	4·8	3·6	4·1	1·7	3·5	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor. Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Rampton.
20	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	209	59	-	-	268	202	58	16·7	40·0	21·7	1·3	3·2	1·7	2·0	-	1·5	
21	26	3	29	26	3	26	3	729	235	2	-	966	739	233	37·3	52·4	41·3	2·7	4·4	3·1	3·5	1·3	3·0	TOTAL (Criminal Asylums).

TABLE II.—continued—METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

HOUSES.		NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1916.						ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1916.										DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1916.										DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1916.								NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JAN. 1917.						Average Number Resident during 1916		
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.										Of the Total Number.										Of the Total Number.								PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.					
							Total Number.		Private (including Criminal Patients).		Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institu- tions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).		Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers. Private (including Criminal Patients).		Total Number.		Private (including Criminal Patients).		Discharged Recovered.		Of the Number Discharged Recovered. Private (including Criminal Patients).		Total Number.		Private (including Criminal Patients).		Number of Post- mortem Examina- tions made.															
		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Bethnal Green -	Bethnal House -	78	89	22	76	265	37	63	100	36	63	3	1	12	27	12	27	15	26	41	11	23	9	14	9	14	18	19	37	15	14	5	2	87	113	17	70	287	101	174				
Camberwell -	Camberwell House -	129	253	-	-	382	98	174	272	98	174	14	36	16	25	16	25	66	110	176	66	110	21	32	21	32	40	29	69	40	29	-	-	121	288	-	-	409	126	274				
Chiswick -	Chiswick House -	17	16	-	-	33	6	1	7	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	4	1	3	1	3	1	2	-	2	2	-	-	17	16	-	-	33	17	15					
Clapton, Upper -	Brooke House -	37	35	-	-	72	13	31	44	13	31	3	9	3	3	3	3	12	18	30	12	18	3	6	3	6	7	10	17	7	10	-	-	31	38	-	-	69	34	37				
Finsbury Park -	Northumberland House	28	57	-	-	85	22	24	46	22	24	1	1	5	4	5	4	11	20	31	11	20	5	6	5	6	12	4	16	12	4	-	-	27	57	-	-	84	28	55				
Hayes, Middlesex	Hayes Park -	-	18	-	-	18	-	12	12	-	12	-	5	-	2	-	2	-	11	11	-	11	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	19	-	19					
Hillingdon, Ux- bridge.	Moorcroft House (and Laurel Lodge).	41	6	-	-	47	9	1	10	9	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	9	1	10	9	1	3	1	3	1	6	-	6	6	-	-	35	6	-	-	41	37	6					
Isleworth -	Wyke House -	12	17	-	-	29	2	2	4	2	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	4	1	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	12	16	-	-	28	12	17					
Peckham -	Peckham House -	91	231	-	-	322	43	99	142	43	99	10	17	8	17	8	17	23	44	67	23	44	7	20	7	20	20	34	54	20	34	-	-	91	252	-	-	343	94	242				
Rochampton -	The Priory -	44	44	-	-	88	6	9	15	6	9	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	7	10	3	7	3	5	3	5	2	2	4	2	2	-	-	45	44	-	-	89	44	44				
Upper Halliford, Shepperton.	Halliford House -	14	15	-	-	29	6	3	9	6	3	1	-	-	1	-	1	5	4	9	5	4	3	1	3	1	2	2	4	2	2	1	-	13	12	-	-	25	14	14				
Tooting -	Newlands House -	18	-	-	-	18	13	-	13	13	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	6	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	5	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	18	-					
South End, Catford	Flower House -	15	-	-	-	15	16	-	16	16	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	10	-	10	10	-	5	-	5	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	19	-	-	-	19	18	-					
Clapham Park -	Clarence Lodge -	-	12	-	-	12	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	4	4	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	-	12				
Enfield -	Elm Lodge -	-	4	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	4					
Hayes, Middlesex	Mead House -	-	14	-	-	14	-	8	8	-	8	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	8	8	-	8	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	14	-	14				
" "	Wood End House -	-	17	-	-	17	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	16				
Hendon -	Hendon Grove -	-	12	-	-	12	-	13	13	-	13	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	12	12	-	12	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	13	-	12					
Kensington, West	Otto House -	-	20	-	-	20	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	8	8	-	8	-	4	-	4	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	16	-	-	16	-	18				
Southall -	Featherstone Hall -	-	9	-	-	9	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	10					
Streatham Hill -	Fenstanton -	-	29	-	-	29	-	18	18	-	18	-	5	-	1	-	1	-	14	14	-	14	-	4	-	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	29	-	-	29	-	29					
TOTAL -		524	898	22	76	1,520	271	472	743	270	472	35	78	55	90	55	90	165	293	458	161	290	62	117	62	117	117	108	225	114	103	6	2	518	975	17	70	1,580	543	1,012				
												(a)																																
																																</												

(a) In addition to these numbers, 7 patients (5 males and 2 females) were re-admitted on fresh Reception Orders, rendered necessary by previous Order having expired, under sec. 38 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
(b) In addition to these numbers, 3 patients (1 male and 2 females) were transferred, while resident during 1916, from the Private to the Pauper Class.

Appendix B. to Third Report of the Board of Control.

TABLE II.—continued—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	H O U S E S.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS. 1st JANUARY 1916.						ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1916.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1916.												DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1916.						NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING. 1st JANUARY 1917.						Average Number Resident during 1916.	
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								Total Number.		Of the Total Number.								Total Number.		Of the Total Number.				PRI- VATE (in- cluding all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Num- ber of Luna- tics.							
										Private (including Criminal Patients).		Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institu- tions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).		Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.				Private (including Criminal Patients).		Private (including Criminal Patients).		Discharged Recovered.		Of the Number Discharged Recovered.				Private (including Criminal Patients).		Private (in- cluding Criminal Patients).								Number of Post- mortem Exami- nations made.					
		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.									M.	F.									M.	F.					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.
Beds (Bedford Borough).	Bishopstone House, Bedford	-	9	-	-	9	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	3	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	8					
Beds	Springfield House, Bedford	18	28	-	-	46	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	17	25	-	-	42	17	27					
Derby	Wye House, Buxton	12	12	-	-	24	5	9	14	5	9	1	-	1	-	4	5	9	4	5	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	4	1	3	-	-	12	13	-	-	25	12	13					
Devon	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	-	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	7							
"	Plympton House, Plympton	6	19	-	-	25	3	5	8	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	-	3	-	3	2	2	4	2	2	-	-	7	18	-	-	25	7	17							
Durham	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	9	7	-	-	16	1	3	4	1	3	-	-	1	-	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	7	8	-	-	15	8	8								
"	Middleton Hall, Middleton St. George, Co. Durham.	13	29	-	-	42	10	8	18	10	8	-	-	4	1	4	1	5	10	15	5	10	3	5	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	-	-	16	24	-	-	40	11	26					
Essex	Littleton Hall, Brentwood	-	15	-	-	15	-	9	9	-	9	-	-	1	-	1	-	7	7	-	7	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	17	-	17						
Gloucester	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol	18	16	-	-	34	6	10	16	6	10	3	2	1	2	5	8	13	5	8	3	4	3	4	3	2	5	3	2	-	-	16	16	-	-	32	17	17							
"	The Retreat, Fairford	20	27	-	-	47	1	5	6	1	5	-	-	2	-	2	2	4	6	2	4	1	2	1	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	17	28	-	-	45	16	25							
Hants	Westbrooke House, Alton	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1								
"	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	3							
Kent	Redlands, near Tonbridge	11	9	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	-	-	17	10	8								
"	Riverhead House, Sevenoaks	-	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	6								
"	West Malling Place, Maidstone	6	29	-	-	35	2	12	14	2	12	-	3	1	3	1	3	2	7	9	2	7	-	2	-	2	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	5	32	-	-	37	6	30					
Lancaster	Overdale, Whitefield, Manchester	-	12	-	-	12	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	1	-	1	-	6	6	-	6	-	4	-	4	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	11	-	-	11	-	11							
"	Haydock Lodge, Newton-le-Willows	55	75	-	-	130	32	39	71	32	39	2	2	2	2	20	28	48	20	28	8	14	8	14	14	10	24	14	10	1	-	53	76	-	-	129	61	81							
" (Liver- pool City).	Tue Brook Villa, Green Lane, Liver- pool.	22	24	-	-	46	14	11	25	14	11	1	2	-	-	-	9	10	19	9	10	2	6	2	6	6	-	6	6	-	-	21	25	-	-	46	21	24							
Lancaster	Shaftesbury House, Formby, near Liverpool.	16	22	-	-	38	4	14	18	4	14	-	4	-	3	-	3	5	8	13	5	8	-	3	-	3	3	2	5	3	2	-	-	12	26	-	-	38	14	23					
Norfolk (Nor- wich City).	Heigham Hall, Norwich	20	43	-	-	63	3	8	11	3	8	-	2	2	2	2	1	5	6	1	5	-	3	-	3	3	4	7	3	4	-	-	19	42	-	-	61	20	41						
Norfolk do.	The Grove, Old Catton, Norwich	-	20	-	-	20	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	8	-	5	-	5	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	14	-	-	14	-	15							
Salop	Stretton House, Church Stretton, Salop	30	-	-	-	30	12	-	12	12	-	2	-	2	-	5	-	5	5	-	3	-	3	-	4	-	4	4	-	-	33	-	-	33	31	-									
"	Grove House, All Stretton, Salop	-	37	-	-	37	-	9	9	-	9	-	-	1	-	1	-	7	7	-	7	-	3	-	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	36	-	-	36	-	37						
"	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1									
"	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	7	5	-	-	12	2	2	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	-	-	14	7	6								
Somerset	Brislington House, Bristol	32	53	-	-	85	9	16	25	9	16	-	1	1	2	1	2	8	13	21	8	13	1	3	1	3	5	5	10	5	5	-	-	28	51	-	-	79	30	49					
"	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton, Bath	9	27	-	-	36	3	4	7	3	4	-	1	-	1	-	2	4	6	2	4	1	3	1	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	10	26	-	-	36	9	26						
Stafford	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley	11	17	-	-	28	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	11	18	-	-	29	11	18						
"	Moat House, Tamworth	-	9	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	8						
Surrey	The Silver Birches, Church St., Epsom	-	9	-	-	9	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	9						

Appendix B. to Third Report of the Board of Control.

TABLE II.—continued—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1916.						ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1916.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1916.												DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1916.						NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1917.						Average Number Resident during 1916.	
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.												Of the Total Number.												Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Num- ber of Luna- tics.				
							Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).		Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institu- tions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890 Section 38 (1)		Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.		Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).		Discharged Recovered.		Of the Number Discharged Recovered.		Total Number.	Private (in- cluding Criminal Patients).		Number of Post- mortem Exami- nations made.																			
								M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										
		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Sussex	Ticehurst House, Ticehurst	40	35	-	-	75	8	8	16	8	8	1	-	2	-	2	-	7	3	10	7	3	5	1	5	1	4	2	6	4	2	-	-	37	38	-	-	75	37	35					
"	St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill	-	71	-	-	71	-	11	11	-	11	-	2	-	3	-	3	-	8	8	-	8	-	6	-	6	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	73	-	-	73	-	73					
"	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye	-	5	-	-	5	-	4	4	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	5					
" (Hastings Borough).	Ashbrook Hall, Hollington, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.	-	6	-	-	6	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	3	-	3	-	4	4	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	6						
Warwick	Glendossill and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden, Birmingham.	13	18	-	-	31	5	8	13	5	8	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	7	9	2	7	1	1	1	1	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	13	19	-	-	32	14	18					
Wilts	Laverstock House, Salisbury	14	19	-	-	33	1	4	5	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	19	-	-	33	14	18					
"	Fisherton House, Salisbury	42	64	234	324	664	44	62	106	8	8	3	2	3	6	3	3	22	20	42	8	3	9	14	2	-	25	43	68	3	5	3	16	39	65	234	322	660	273	391					
Wilts	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	13	12	-	-	25	3	7	10	3	7	-	-	1	4	1	4	2	6	8	2	6	1	2	1	2	3	1	4	3	1	-	-	11	12	-	-	23	11	11					
"	Kingsdown House, Box, Chippenham	11	30	-	-	41	5	8	13	5	8	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	6	12	6	6	2	2	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	10	31	-	-	41	11	29					
Yorks, W.R.	Greta Bank, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Kirkby Lonsdale.	-	7	-	-	7	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	7						
" (Rotherham Borough).	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham.	-	18	-	-	18	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	19	-	-	19	-	19					
York (York City)	The Pleasaunce, Heworth, York	-	14	-	-	14	-	8	8	-	8	-	2	-	3	-	3	-	6	6	-	6	-	3	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	15					
TOTAL		448	872	234	324	1,878	173	317	490	137	263	(a)	(b)	21	44	21	41	112	215	327	98	198	42	98	35	84	84	103	187	62	65	4	16	425	873	234	322	1,854	668	1,189					

(a) In addition to these numbers, 1 female patient was transferred, while resident during 1916, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(b) In addition to these numbers, 16 patients (6 males and 10 females) were re-admitted on fresh Reception Orders, rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under sec. 38 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

Appendix B. to Third Report of the Board of Control.

TABLE II.—continued.

SUMMARY.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1916.					ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1916.										DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1916.										DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1916.								NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1917.					Average Number Resident during 1916.	
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						Total Number.			Of the Total Number.				Total Number.			Of the Total Number.				PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Num- ber of Luna- tics.							
									Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institu- tions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.					Private (including Criminal Patients).	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Discharged Recovered.	Of the Number Dis- charged Recovered.				Private (including Criminal Patients).	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Number of Post- mortem Exami- nations made.													
																												M.						F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
COUNTY, DISTRICT, - AND COUNTY - BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	1,477	2,413	46,994	53,790	104,674	10,445	12,335	22,780	389	742	1,141	1,759	1,687	2,600	99	359	5,093	7,411	12,504	290	626	2,527	3,540	108	188	6,742	6,146	12,888	220	266	3,509	3,218	1,496	2,443	45,585	52,538	102,062	47,707	55,552	
REGISTERED HOSPITALS -	1,041	1,556	-	-	2,597	282	483	765	282	483	43	127	40	66	40	66	238	503	741	238	503	94	213	94	213	104	87	191	104	87	12	20	981	1,449	-	-	2,430	1,043	1,563	
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.	524	898	22	76	1,520	271	472	743	270	472	35	78	55	90	55	90	165	293	458	161	290	62	117	62	117	117	108	225	114	103	6	2	518	975	17	70	1,580	543	1,012	
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.	448	872	234	324	1,878	173	317	490	137	263	13	40	21	44	21	41	112	215	327	98	198	42	98	35	84	84	103	187	62	65	4	16	425	873	234	322	1,854	668	1,189	
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS.	191	-	-	-	191	416	-	416	416	-	142	-	1	-	1	-	342	-	342	342	-	67	-	67	-	43	-	43	43	-	24	-	222	-	-	-	222	204	-	
CRIMINAL ASYLUMS -	726	227	1	-	954	101	24	125	101	24	6	2	42	3	42	3	71	13	84	71	13	22	11	22	11	26	3	29	26	3	26	3	729	235	2	-	966	739	233	
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS.	182	384	-	-	566	73	188	261	73	188	2	11	50	101	50	101	69	155	224	69	155	18	28	18	28	13	32	45	13	32	-	2	173	385	-	-	558	177	385	
TOTAL - -	4,589	6,350	47,251	54,190	112,380	11,761	13,819	25,580	1,668	2,172	1,382	2,017	1,896	2,904	308	660	6,090	8,590	14,680	1,26	1,735	2,832	4,007	406	641	7,129	6,479	13,608	582	556	3,581	3,261	4,544	6,360	45,838	52,930	109,672	51,081	59,934	
											(a)	(b)									(c)																			

(a) In addition to these numbers, 508 patients (236 males and 272 females) were transferred, while resident during 1916, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(b) In addition to these numbers, 79 patients (31 males and 48 females) were re-admitted on fresh Reception Orders, rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under section 38 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
(c) In addition to these numbers, 124 patients (43 males and 81 females) were transferred, while resident during 1916, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 67 Criminal (Private) Patients (55 males and 12 females) were retained in the Asylums as Pauper Patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.

TABLE III.

STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL LUNATICS confined in

COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS:	Number			Number admitted during 1916.			
	1st January 1916.			Transferred from other Asylums.		Not transferred from other Asylums.	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bedes, Herts and Hunts -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Berks -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Bucks -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Carmarthen -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cornwall -	3	-	3	-	-	2	-
Cumberland and Westmorland -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Denbigh -	1	1	2	-	-	2	1
Derby -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dorset -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Durham -	1	-	1	-	-	4	1
Essex : Brentwood -	3	-	3	-	-	-	1
Glamorgan -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gloucester -	2	-	2	-	-	1	1
Hants -	1	-	1	-	-	4	1
Herts -	1	-	1	-	-	2	-
Kent : Barming Heath -	2	1	3	-	-	1	1
Chartham -	3	-	3	-	-	1	-
Lancs. : Lancaster -	1	1	2	-	-	2	1
Rainhill -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Prestwich -	2	-	2	-	-	1	-
Whittingham -	5	6	11	1	-	3	1
Lincs. : Braccbridge -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
London : Banstead -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cane Hill -	1	1	2	-	1	2	-
Claybury -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Colney Hatch -	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Hanwell -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Manor -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Long Grove -	2	-	2	-	-	7	1
Middlesex : Wandsworth -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Napsbury -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Monmouth -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Northumberland -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Oxford -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Salop -	2	-	2	-	-	1	1
Somerset : Wells -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
Cotford -	-	1	1	-	-	2	-
Staffs. : Stafford -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Burntwood -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Cheddleton -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
Suffolk -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Surrey : Brookwood -	4	-	4	-	-	-	-
Sussex, East -	2	-	2	-	-	2	-
Warwick -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
Wilts -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Worcester : Powick -	3	-	3	-	-	1	-
Yorks, W.R. : Wakefield -	2	-	2	-	-	2	-
Menston -	-	1	1	-	-	6	1
E.R. -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-

(a) Of this number 55 Males and 12 Females were retained in the

TABLE III.

ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES during the Year 1916.

	Number discharged during 1916.				Number		Number		
	Recovered.		Not Recovered. (a)		who died during 1916.		remaining 1st January 1917.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
5	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	3
6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	1
8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
10	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
14	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-	2
15	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
16	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	3
17	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1
18	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
21	-	2	5	3	2	1	2	1	3
22	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
24	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	4
25	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
26	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	1
27	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
28	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
29	-	-	3	-	1	-	5	1	6
30	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
33	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
35	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
36	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
37	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1
38	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
39	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
41	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1
43	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1
44	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
46	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
47	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
48	-	1	5	1	-	-	1	-	1
49	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

Institutions as Pauper Patients, on their discharge as Criminal Patients.

TABLE III.—continued.—STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL during the

	Number			Number admitted during 1916.					
	1st January 1916.			Transferred from other Asylums.		Not transferred from other Asylums.			
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS :									
Birmingham : Winson Green.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Derby - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	
Hull - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	3	
London, City of - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	
Middlesbrough - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	
Newport - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	
Norwich - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	
Plymouth - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	
Sunderland - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	
West Ham - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	
REGISTERED HOSPITALS :									
St. Andrew's - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	11	
Coton Hill - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	12	
THE ROYAL MILITARY HOSPITAL.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	13	
CRIMINAL ASYLUMS :									
Broadmoor - - - -	540	171	711	16	2	41	16	14	
Rampton - - - -	186	56	242	26	1	18	5	15	
SUMMARY :									
COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	64	19	83	1	1	63	21	16	
REGISTERED HOSPITALS -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	17	
ROYAL MILITARY HOSPITAL	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	18	
CRIMINAL ASYLUMS - -	726	227	953	42	3	59	21	19	
TOTAL - - -	791	247	1,038	43	4	129	42	20	

(a) Of this number 55 Males and 12 Females were retained in the

LUNATICS confined in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses
Year 1916—*continued*.

	Number discharged during 1916.				Number who died during 1916.		Number remaining 1st January 1917.		
	Recovered.		Not Recovered. (a)		M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.					
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
3	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
8	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
13	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	19	9	36	1	22	3	520	176	696
15	3	2	14	1	4	-	209	59	268
16	3	9	70	18	11	1	49	13	62
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
18	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	22	11	50	2	26	3	729	235	964
20	25	20	122	20	37	4	779	249	1,028

Institutions as Pauper Patients, on their discharge as Criminal Patients.

TABLE IV.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND
TOTAL EXPENDITURE; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1916.					AVERAGE WEEKLY COST							
	On Maintenance Account.		On Building and Repairs Account (not including Cost of any Part of the Buildings in the Original Design).		Rent of Land rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages (less Deductions under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909).	Pensions, (Gratuities, &c. (charged to Maintenance Account).	Necessaries: <i>e.g.</i> , Fuel, Light, and Washing.			
	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, Gratuities, &c.									
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts -	34,568	1,206	5,454	529	—	2	6 ⁵ / ₈	7 ³ / ₄	2	10 ¹ / ₈	5	1	2 ⁵ / ₈
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	23,084	.290	1,207	79	—	3	7 ³ / ₄	5 ³ / ₈	2	11 ⁵ / ₈	1 ¹ / ₂	1	8 ¹ / ₂
Brecon and Radnor -	16,254	—	1,844	—	2	3	9 ⁵ / ₄	9 ⁵ / ₈	3	2 ⁷ / ₈	—	2	11 ¹ / ₈
Bucks - - - -	22,404	316	1,843	173	—	4	7 ¹ / ₄	9 ¹ / ₂	2	4	1 ⁷ / ₈	1	3 ⁵ / ₈
Cambridge C., Isle of Ely, and Cambridge B.	20,544	1,140	1,173	210	55	3	11 ⁷ / ₈	9	2	8 ¹ / ₈	7 ¹ / ₄	1	9 ¹ / ₂
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke C.	23,384	315	4,606	150	8	5	8 ³ / ₄	9 ¹ / ₂	2	5 ¹ / ₈	1 ⁷ / ₈	1	1 ⁵ / ₈
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., Stockport C.B. (part) and Wallasey C.B. :													
Chester - - - -	37,725	1,020	10,557	108	—	3	8 ⁷ / ₈	6 ¹ / ₈	2	7 ³ / ₈	3 ¹ / ₈	1	3 ¹ / ₄
Parkside - - - -	37,383	1,823	3,192	122	60	3	5 ³ / ₈	5 ³ / ₄	2	8 ³ / ₄	5 ⁷ / ₈	1	5 ¹ / ₂
Cornwall - - - -	36,047	57	3,552	—	112	3	6	7 ³ / ₄	2	7	— ¹ / ₄	1	10 ⁵ / ₈
Cumberland, Westmorland, and Carlisle, C.B.	27,776	305	2,046	81	—	3	8 ³ / ₄	7 ³ / ₄	2	8 ¹ / ₈	1 ¹ / ₂	1	1
Denbigh, Anglesea, Car- narvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	28,591	878	7,429	185	91	4	—	8 ⁷ / ₈	2	7 ¹ / ₄	3 ⁷ / ₈	1	2 ³ / ₄
Derby C. - - - -	26,409	635	3,158	725	—	4	1 ³ / ₈	10 ³ / ₈	3	— ⁷ / ₈	3 ⁵ / ₈	2	— ¹ / ₄
Devon - - - -	39,385	760	2,205	—	—	3	10 ¹ / ₂	5 ³ / ₄	3	—	2 ³ / ₈	1	5 ¹ / ₂
Dorset - - - -	33,275	208	1,471	—	—	4	9	7 ¹ / ₄	2	5 ¹ / ₄	— ⁷ / ₈	1	10
Durham C. - - - -	54,505	609	3,154	158	100	2	5 ¹ / ₂	11	3	8 ⁵ / ₈	1 ¹ / ₂	1	6 ³ / ₄
Essex, and Colchester B. :													
Brentwood - - -	58,296	883	4,365	2,047	—	4	3 ¹ / ₈	7 ¹ / ₂	3	5 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₄	1	9 ³ / ₈
Severalls - - -	49,295	.13	3,517	—	—	4	2 ³ / ₄	6 ¹ / ₂	3	6	—	1	7 ¹ / ₂
Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil C.B.	58,929	455	10,158	47	—	3	11 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂	2	11	1 ¹ / ₄	1	10
Gloucester C., and Glou- cester C.B.	41,505	336	3,975	463	18	4	7 ³ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₂	2	1 ¹ / ₄	1	1	5 ⁷ / ₈
Hants - - - -	38,449	507	2,830	—	125	2	5	6 ¹ / ₈	3	8 ¹ / ₄	1 ³ / ₄	1	3 ³ / ₈
Hereford C., and Here- ford B.	16,886	297	2,219	40	—	2	10 ¹ / ₄	9	2	10 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₄	1	5 ³ / ₈
Herts* - - - -	28,266	39	13,969	—	7	4	2 ¹ / ₂	11- ³ / ₈	3	8 ³ / ₈	— ¹ / ₈	1	8 ¹ / ₂
Kent, and Gravesend B. :													
Barming Heath -	63,542	924	5,919	35	—	4	8 ⁷ / ₈	8 ⁷ / ₈	3	7 ¹ / ₂	2 ³ / ₈	2	2 ³ / ₄
Chartham - - -	44,097	480	2,765	190	—	4	— ¹ / ₂	7 ⁷ / ₈	3	9	1 ³ / ₄	2	2 ⁵ / ₈

* Cost of land purchased : Herts, 116/.

COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS ;
during the Year ended 31st March 1916.

during the Year ended 31st March 1916.										Daily Average Number of Patients resident during Year ended March 31st, 1916.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1916.		
Surgery and Dispensary.	Malt Liquor, Wine, and Spirits (not included in ordinary Diet).	Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Private (including Criminals).		Pauper.	Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	Private Patients (not including Criminals).		
		Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.			Private (including Criminals).	Pauper.						
<i>d.</i> 1 1/8 - 7/8	<i>d.</i> — —	<i>d.</i> 6 5/8 2 1/2	<i>s. d.</i> 2 8 5/8 — 6	<i>s. d.</i> 1 - 1/2 — 9 1/2	<i>d.</i> 1 3 3/4 3 3/4	<i>s. d.</i> 10 9 5/8 10 1 7/8	36 4	1,087 850	<i>s. d.</i> 10 6 10 5	<i>s. d.</i> 14 — 14 —	<i>s. d.</i> 15/ to 20/ 17 6			
1 1/4 1 - 7/8	- 1/8 - 3/8 - 1/8	5 7/8 8 3/4 5	1 11 3/4 — 5 1 1 1/4	1 - 3/8 — 8 1/4 1 - 1/8	1 8 1/8 6 11 1 1/8	12 8 5/8 10 7 5/8 11 6	6 26 —	426 760 686	12 9 1/2(a) 10 3 3/8(a) 11 4 1/2	14/ and 17/ 13/ and 14/ 14 —	15/ and 21/ 10/6 to 21/ 14 —			
- 5/8	- 1/8	4 3/4	— 7 1/2	— 9 3/8	2	11 11 1/4	48	717	11 9 3/4(a)	14 —	10/ to 30/			
1 5/8 1 1/8 - 7/8 - 3/8	— - 1/8 - 1/4 - 1/8	3 3/4 2 3 10 3/8	— 3 1/8 — 7 1 8 1/4 2 4 1/8	— 8 5/8 — 7 1/8 — 6 7/8 — 5 1/4	- 1/8 5 2 1/4 1 6 3/4	9 9 3/4 9 7 5/8 11 - 5/8 10 4 5/8	23 110 63 81	1,486 1,261 1,166 871	10 1 1/2(a) 9 5 1/4(a) 10 6(a) 10 7 3/4(a)	14 — 14 — 14 — 14 —	21 9(a) 12/ to 77/ 12/6 to 63/ 14/ to 31/6			
- 1/2	- 1/8	3 3/8	— 11 3/8	1 - 1/4	5	10 9 3/8	61	970	9 7 1/2	14 —	10/6 to 63/			
- 3/4 - 1/2 - 5/8	- 1/8 - 3/8 - 1/4	9 3/4 2 7/8 8 5/8	— 8 3/4 — 7 1/4 — 9 1/2	— 9 1/8 — 9 — 5 1/2	5 1/2 6 1/4 2 3/4	12 3 1/2 10 1 7/8 11 6 1/8	— 3 254	810 1,439 840	12 3 11 — 9 11	14 — 14/ to 17/ 14 —	— 11/6 and 21/ 10/6 to 42 and upwards.			
- 7/8	—	3 1/2	2 4 3/8	— 6 3/8	5 1/4	11 7 1/4	8	1,726	11 9 3/4(a)	14/ to 25/	12/ to 17/			
1 3/8 1 3/4 1 3/4	- 1/8 — - 1/4	5 10 3/4 5	— 8 3/8 — 5 1/4 — 5 1/4	— 9 1/8 1 5 3/4 1 2 1/2	4 3/8 5 3 1/2	11 11 3/8 12 5 1/4 11 4 1/2	4 27 46	1,832 1,437 1,872	11 8 11 8 12 - 1/4(a)	14 — 14/ and 18/ 14/ and 17/6	— 12/6 and 21/ 10/6 to 28/			
1 1/2	- 1/8	8 3/8	1 - 1/8	— 6 5/8	1/-	10 4 3/4	18	1,351	11 1 1/2(a)	14 —	15/ and 20/			
2 3/8 1 7/8	- 1/8 - 1/8	2 5/8 5 5/8	1 11 3/4 1 7 1/2	— 8 — 9 5/8	2 3/8 4 1/4	10 11 10 9 7/8	3 18	1,310 572	11 8 11 4 1/2	11/8 and 14/ 14/ and 16/	— 15/ to 30/			
1 1/8	- 1/8	4 3/8	1 5 1/4	— 9 7/8	1/4	12 - 5/8	6	892	11 4 1/2(a)	14 —	21 —			
1 3/4 1 1/2	— —	3 7/8 6 3/8	— 6 3/4 1 8 1/4	1 - 1/2 — 11 7/8	4 7/8 8 3/4	13 2 3/8 13 5	2 22	1,819 1,185	13 1 1/2(a) 13 1 1/2(a)	14 — 14 —	21 — 21 —			

(a) Average.

TABLE IV.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND
TOTAL EXPENDITURE; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS,

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1916.					AVERAGE WEEKLY COST						
	On Maintenance Account.		On Building and Repairs Account (not including Cost of any Part of the Buildings in the Original Design).		Rent of Land rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages (less Deductions under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909).	Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (charged to Maintenance Account).	Necessaries; e.g., Fuel, Light, and Washing.		
	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, Gratuities, &c.								
C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.												
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS—cont.												
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport C.B. (part):	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.		
Lancaster - - -	82,456	1,251	12,136	1,518	—	4 8 ¹ / ₄	6 ⁵ / ₈	3 8 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₈	1 7 ⁷ / ₈		
Rainhill - - -	64,628	1,609	6,372	901	—	3 11 ¹ / ₂	6	3 5 ³ / ₈	3	— 11 ⁵ / ₈		
Prestwich - - -	83,890	1,852	9,452	2,112	46	4 6	4 ¹ / ₂	3 — ³ / ₄	3	1 8 ³ / ₄		
Whittingham - -	91,656	375	8,738	1,554	—	4 — ⁵ / ₈	7 ¹ / ₂	3 8 ³ / ₄	— ⁵ / ₈	1 7 ¹ / ₂		
Winwick* - - -	—	321	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Leicester C., and Rutland	23,651	288	1,717	310	—	4 2 ³ / ₄	5 ⁵ / ₈	2 11 ⁵ / ₈	1 ⁷ / ₈	2 4		
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., Lincoln C.B.	31,838	149	13,608	171	—	4 4	11	2 9 ¹ / ₄	— ⁵ / ₈	1 9 ³ / ₄		
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Div.)	15,406	—	2,510	—	—	5 1 ¹ / ₄	7 ¹ / ₂	2 6 ¹ / ₈	—	2 5 ⁷ / ₈		
London C.:												
Banstead - - -	79,507	1,142	114	75	—	3 8 ⁵ / ₈	3 ¹ / ₂	4 2 ¹ / ₄	1 ⁷ / ₈	1 3 ¹ / ₂		
Bexley - - -	77,682	1,098	4,132	70	45	3 3 ¹ / ₄	3 ³ / ₄	4 1 ¹ / ₈	2	1 4 ¹ / ₄		
Cane Hill - - -	72,081	1,099	4,402	67	—	3 6 ⁵ / ₈	3 ⁷ / ₈	3 10 ⁷ / ₈	2 ¹ / ₈	1 4 ³ / ₈		
Claybury - - -	86,284	1,288	3,289	76	—	3 6 ³ / ₄	4 ¹ / ₄	4 1 ⁵ / ₈	2 ¹ / ₈	1 3 ¹ / ₄		
Colney Hatch - -	84,389	1,167	6,870	80	95	3 6 ⁷ / ₈	3 ¹ / ₂	4 — ⁵ / ₈	1 ⁷ / ₈	— 11 ³ / ₄		
Hanwell - - -	86,970	1,190	4,551	77	170	3 5 ³ / ₈	4 ¹ / ₂	4 4 ¹ / ₂	1 ⁷ / ₈	1 1 ⁷ / ₈		
Manor - - -	35,209	504	—	33	42	3 7 ¹ / ₈	2 ³ / ₄	3 8 ¹ / ₂	1 ⁷ / ₈	1 6 ⁷ / ₈		
Horton* - - -	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Epileptic Colony -	17,712	236	1,248	1	—	3 11	4 ¹ / ₈	5 2	2 ³ / ₈	1 8 ¹ / ₂		
Long Grove - - -	71,661	1,012	—	66	—	3 3	3 ¹ / ₄	4 3 ¹ / ₄	2	1 4		
Middlesex:												
Wandsworth - - -	44,085	2,179	5,006	765	—	4 — ³ / ₈	7 ¹ / ₄	4 2 ³ / ₄	8	1 10 ³ / ₈		
Napsbury* - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Monmouth C. - - -	31,541	1,213	2,717	254	—	3 11 ³ / ₄	7 ¹ / ₄	2 6 ³ / ₄	4 ¹ / ₂	— 11 ¹ / ₄		
Norfolk* - - -	—	306	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Northampton C.* - -	—	225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.	28,998	672	2,065	659	272	2 10	10	3 5	3 ¹ / ₂	1 3 ³ / ₄		
Nottingham C. - - -	19,974	—	1,281	410	—	3 10	8 ¹ / ₂	3 2 ¹ / ₈	—	2 1 ¹ / ₂		
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B.	22,092	130	3,549	984	—	4 2 ¹ / ₈	10 ¹ / ₈	2 10 ¹ / ₈	— ³ / ₄	1 4 ¹ / ₄		
Salop, Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	20,365	245	3,257	368	45	3 6 ⁷ / ₈	7 ⁷ / ₈	2 8 ¹ / ₈	1 ¹ / ₄	1 5		
Somerset, and Bath C.B.:												
Wells - - -	24,422	256	3,364	45	210	4 3 ⁵ / ₈	9	2 9	1 ¹ / ₄	1 — ⁵ / ₈		
Cotford - - -	23,552	29	2,226	—	—	4 — ⁷ / ₈	7 ³ / ₄	2 7 ¹ / ₈	— ¹ / ₈	1 2 ¹ / ₈		

* As this Asylum is being utilised as a War Hospital, the statement of Average Weekly Cost has not been prepared.

COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS;
during the Year ended 31st March 1916.

during the Year ended 31st March 1916.										Daily Average Number of Patients resident during Year ended March 31st, 1916.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1916.		
Surgery and Dispensary.	Malt Liquor, Wine, and Spirits (not included in ordinary Diet).	Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Private (including Criminals).		Pauper.	Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	Private Patients (not including Criminals).		
		Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.			Private (including Criminals).	Pauper.						
d.	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
$-\frac{3}{4}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	5	- $3\frac{1}{8}$	- $4\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	11 $8\frac{1}{8}$	192	2,493	11 $4\frac{1}{2}(a)$	14 -	16/4 to 63/			
$-\frac{3}{4}$	-	$2\frac{3}{4}$	- $6\frac{3}{8}$	- $6\frac{7}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{8}$	10 $1\frac{1}{8}$	3	2,365	11 $4\frac{1}{2}(a)$	14 -	15 6			
$-\frac{3}{4}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	- $8\frac{1}{8}$	- $6\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	10 $10\frac{5}{8}$	25	2,734	11 $4\frac{1}{2}(a)$	14 -	15/ and 21/			
$1\frac{1}{8}$	$-\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	1 $5\frac{1}{2}$	- $5\frac{5}{8}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	11 $6\frac{3}{8}$	17	2,791	11 $4\frac{1}{2}$	14 -	14/ and 21/			
$-\frac{3}{4}$	$-\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	1 $2\frac{1}{8}$	- $11\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	12 $1\frac{5}{8}$	32	683	14 -	14 -	-			
$1\frac{3}{8}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{8}$	- 5	- $10\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	11 $5\frac{1}{4}$	3	1,036	11 $4\frac{1}{2}(a)$	14 -	17/6 to 21/			
$-\frac{5}{8}$	$-\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	- 7	- $9\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	11 $10\frac{3}{4}$	32	475	11 1(a)	14/ and 15/	14/ to 42/			
$1\frac{1}{8}$	$-\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	- $7\frac{5}{8}$	- $11\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	11 $5\frac{3}{8}$	48	2,633	11 $9\frac{3}{4}(a)$	14 -	11/8 to 15/2			
$1\frac{3}{4}$	-	$2\frac{1}{4}$	- $11\frac{7}{8}$	1 5	$2\frac{1}{4}$	11 9	65	2,458	11 $9\frac{3}{4}(a)$	14 -	11/8 to 25/			
$1\frac{3}{8}$	-	$2\frac{1}{8}$	- $11\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	$1\frac{7}{8}$	11 6	49	2,352	11 $9\frac{3}{4}(a)$	14/ and 15/2	11/9(a) to 16/11			
$1\frac{5}{8}$	-	$2\frac{3}{8}$	- $10\frac{5}{8}$	1 $6\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	12 $1\frac{1}{8}$	129	2,607	11 $9\frac{3}{4}(a)$	14 -	11/8 to 40/			
$2\frac{3}{8}$	-	$3\frac{5}{8}$	- $8\frac{7}{8}$	1 $1\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{3}{4}$	11 $4\frac{1}{4}$	42	2,839	11 $9\frac{3}{4}(a)$	14 -	11/8 to 15/2			
$1\frac{3}{8}$	-	$3\frac{3}{4}$	1 $2\frac{1}{8}$	1 1	$3\frac{1}{8}$	11 $11\frac{1}{4}$	62	2,701	11 $11\frac{1}{2}(a)$	14 -	12/3 to 21/5			
$1\frac{7}{8}$	-	$2\frac{1}{8}$	- $9\frac{5}{8}$	1 $-\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	11 $2\frac{1}{2}$	195	999	11 10(a)	14 -	11/8 to 16/11			
$2\frac{7}{8}$	-	3	1 $1\frac{1}{8}$	1 7	7	13 11	6	468	11 $9\frac{3}{4}(a)$	14 -	12/3 to 21/			
$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	$1\frac{3}{4}$	- 10	1 $3\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	11 $7\frac{1}{2}$	72	2,309	11 $9\frac{3}{4}$	14 -	11/8 to 15/2			
$1\frac{5}{8}$	-	$5\frac{3}{8}$	1 $3\frac{1}{4}$	1 $3\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	14 $3\frac{1}{2}$	1	1,215	11 $4\frac{1}{2}(a)$	14 -	11 $4\frac{1}{2}$			
$-\frac{3}{4}$	-	$3\frac{1}{4}$	- $7\frac{1}{4}$	- $8\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	9 $10\frac{3}{4}$	64	1,197	9 4	10/6 to 15/	10/ to 21/			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
$-\frac{7}{8}$	$-\frac{1}{8}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	2 $6\frac{1}{8}$	- $10\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	12 1	6	882	12 3	14 -	15/ and 21/			
$-\frac{1}{2}$	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1 $2\frac{3}{4}$	- $8\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	10 8	-	627	11 $4\frac{1}{2}(a)$	14 -	21 -			
$-\frac{7}{8}$	-	$4\frac{1}{4}$	- $3\frac{1}{2}$	- $6\frac{3}{4}$	1	10 $5\frac{3}{4}$	-	803	10 $8\frac{1}{2}(a)$	14 -	-			
$-\frac{7}{8}$	$-\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	- $5\frac{1}{2}$	- $5\frac{5}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	9 2	35	812	10 6	10/6 to 21/	17/6 and 21/			
$1\frac{3}{8}$	-	$7\frac{1}{2}$	- $7\frac{1}{2}$	- $6\frac{1}{4}$	3	10 $7\frac{1}{8}$	30	812	10 6	14 -	10/6 to 21/			
1	$-\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	1 $-\frac{1}{8}$	- $6\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	10 $1\frac{1}{4}$	30	843	10 6	14 -	15/2 and 20/			

(a) Average.

TABLE IV.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS,

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1916.					AVERAGE WEEKLY COST					
	On Maintenance Account.		On Building and Repairs Account (not including Cost of any Part of the Buildings in the Original Design).		Rent of Land rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages (less Deductions under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909).	Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (charged to Maintenance Account).	Necessaries; e.g., Fuel, Light, and Washing.	
	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, Gratuities, &c.							
C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.											
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS—cont.	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	
Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on-Trent C.B. (part) and Newcastle-under-Lyme B. :											
Stafford - - -	32,154	—	3,744	—	—	4 5	9 ¹ / ₄	3 4 ¹ / ₄	—	1 5 ¹ / ₂	
Burntwood - - -	31,189	244	2,001	—	12	4 4 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₄	2 4 ¹ / ₄	1	1 9 ⁵ / ₈	
Cheddleton - - -	41,173	109	3,011	—	—	4 3 ⁵ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₂	3 1 ¹ / ₈	— ³ / ₈	1 11 ³ / ₄	
Suffolk, E. and W.* - -	32,411	295	1,850	515	—	4 8 ¹ / ₈	6 ³ / ₈	3 — ¹ / ₂	1 ³ / ₈	1 7 ⁵ / ₈	
Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum) Guildford B. :											
Brookwood - - -	46,119	1,945	5,500	282	—	3 6	7 ³ / ₄	3 4 ¹ / ₈	6	1 4 ³ / ₈	
Netherne - - -	40,344	680	3,437	—	—	4 6 ³ / ₈	7 ¹ / ₈	3 2 ³ / ₄	2 ³ / ₄	1 8 ¹ / ₄	
Sussex, E. - - -	46,809	56	3,108	—	—	4 5 ⁵ / ₈	6 ³ / ₄	4 3 ⁵ / ₈	— ¹ / ₄	1 9 ³ / ₄	
„ W.† - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B. - -	38,763	1,098	4,824	846	205	2 9 ³ / ₄	8 ¹ / ₄	2 11	4	1 6	
Wight, Isle of - - -	13,364	—	865	—	—	4 10 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₄	3 2 ¹ / ₂	—	2 3 ¹ / ₂	
Wilts - - -	32,054	1,023	2,284	559	68	4 3 ⁵ / ₈	7	3 — ³ / ₈	4 ¹ / ₄	1 3 ³ / ₄	
Worcester C., and (for Powick Asylum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B. :											
Powick - - -	32,785	142	1,206	662	642	2 — ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₄	2 11 ¹ / ₂	— ¹ / ₂	1 4 ¹ / ₄	
Barnsley Hall - - -	22,686	29	1,329	—	—	2 5 ¹ / ₄	4 ³ / ₈	3 11 ¹ / ₄	— ¹ / ₈	1 2 ³ / ₄	
York, North Riding - -	26,938	150	5,222	1,624	2	3 1 ⁷ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₈	2 10 ³ / ₄	— ⁵ / ₈	1 4 ¹ / ₈	
York, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storthes Hall Asylums) Doncaster B. :											
Wakefield - - -	76,457	1,985	10,100	878	423	3 6 ³ / ₈	6 ⁵ / ₈	4 2	3 ¹ / ₂	— 11 ¹ / ₄	
Wadsley† - - -	—	2,434	—	1,549	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Menston - - -	60,094	577	9,806	195	—	3 8 ³ / ₄	6 ⁷ / ₈	3 6 ⁵ / ₈	1 ¹ / ₄	1 3 ³ / ₄	
Scalebor Park (for private patients only)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Storthes Hall - - -	55,240	156	18,462	436	—	3 9 ⁵ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₄	2 7 ¹ / ₄	— ³ / ₈	1 4	
York, East Riding - -	15,851	375	1,540	187	—	3 1 ³ / ₈	7 ⁷ / ₈	3 — ³ / ₈	3 ¹ / ₈	1 10 ⁵ / ₈	
TOTALS (County and District Asylums) } £	2,725,079	44,669	283,501	23,855	2,855						

* Cost of land purchased : East and West Suffolk, 9,639*l.* ; York, W.R., Scalebor Park, 5,850*l.*
† As this Asylum is being utilised as a War Hospital, the statement of Average Weekly Cost has not been prepared.

COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS ;
during the Year ended 31st March 1916.

during the Year ended 31st March 1916.										Daily Average Number of Patients resident during Year ended March 31st, 1916.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1916.		
Surgery and Dispensary.	Malt Liquor, Wine, and Spirits (not included in ordinary Diet).	Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.			Private (including Criminals).	Pauper.	Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	Private Patients (not including Criminals).	
		Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.										
d.	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
$-\frac{3}{4}$	—	$4\frac{1}{2}$	—	$5\frac{1}{4}$	—	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	11 $3\frac{3}{4}$	2	1,038	10 $2\frac{1}{2}$	16 6	16 6	
1	—	3	—	$4\frac{7}{8}$	—	$8\frac{1}{8}$	3	10 $5\frac{5}{8}$	2	1,097	10 $2\frac{1}{2}$	14/ and 16/6	21 —	
$-\frac{3}{4}$	$-\frac{1}{8}$	$1/-\frac{1}{2}$	—	$8\frac{3}{4}$	—	$6\frac{1}{8}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$	11 $8\frac{7}{8}$	27	1,239	10 $2\frac{1}{2}$	16 6	21 —	
$1\frac{3}{4}$	$-\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{8}$	—	$3\frac{1}{8}$	—	$8\frac{3}{4}$	5	11 $3\frac{3}{8}$	12	998	12 $8\frac{1}{4}(a)$	14 —	15/ to 21/	
1	$-\frac{1}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{8}$	1 $-\frac{1}{4}$	1 $1\frac{1}{8}$	—	$11\frac{3}{4}$	11 $4\frac{1}{8}$	3	1,489	11 $6\frac{1}{4}(a)$	14 —	—	—	
$1\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{1}{8}$	$1/-\frac{5}{8}$	1 $-\frac{7}{8}$	1 $1\frac{3}{4}$	1/11	$1\frac{1}{4}$	11 $8\frac{5}{8}$	95	1,001	11 $6\frac{1}{4}(a)$	14/ to 18/11	21/ to 42/	21/ to 42/	
$2\frac{1}{8}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{8}$	1 $-\frac{7}{8}$	1 $-\frac{5}{8}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{8}$	13 $-\frac{7}{8}$	63	1,196	12 $11\frac{3}{4}(a)$	14/ to 20/9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
$2\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	2 $5\frac{3}{4}$	—	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{8}$	10 $7\frac{1}{8}$	63	1,187	9 $7\frac{1}{2}$	14 2	21/ to 63/	21/ to 63/	
$-\frac{7}{8}$	$-\frac{1}{8}$	5	1 $1\frac{7}{8}$	1 $2\frac{7}{8}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{8}$	12 $8\frac{1}{8}$	53	316	12 $2\frac{1}{4}(a)$	12/3 and 14/	17/6 to 42/	17/6 to 42/	
$-\frac{3}{8}$	$-\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{8}$	—	$6\frac{7}{8}$	—	$8\frac{3}{4}$	10 $8\frac{1}{8}$	34	1,079	10 $2\frac{1}{2}$	14 —	15/ and 20/	15/ and 20/	
$1\frac{5}{8}$	$-\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	2 $1\frac{3}{4}$	—	$6\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	9 $5\frac{1}{2}$	23	1,291	9 11	13/5 to 14/7	10/ to 15/	10/ to 15/	
$2\frac{3}{8}$	—	$1\frac{5}{8}$	2 $-\frac{3}{4}$	1 $-\frac{5}{8}$	—	$11\frac{5}{8}$	10 $5\frac{1}{2}$	63	676	10 6	14 —	21 —	21 —	
$-\frac{3}{4}$	—	$5\frac{3}{4}$	1 $1\frac{5}{8}$	—	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	10 $-\frac{1}{2}$	37	954	10 6	14 —	15/9 to 31/6	15/9 to 31/6	
1	—	$1\frac{5}{8}$	—	$10\frac{3}{4}$	—	$10\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	11 $4\frac{1}{4}$	10	2,551	11 10(a)	16 10(a)	14/ to 21/	
$1\frac{3}{8}$	—	$-\frac{5}{8}$	—	$10\frac{1}{2}$	—	$7\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	10 $9\frac{1}{8}$	88	1,954	11 10(a)	16 10(a)	12/6 to 21/	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25/ upwards	
$-\frac{1}{2}$	—	$5\frac{1}{2}$	—	$8\frac{1}{4}$	—	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$	9 $9\frac{3}{8}$	5	1,951	11 10 (a)	16 10(a)	—	
$1\frac{3}{4}$	—	6	1 $9\frac{5}{8}$	—	$6\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	11 $3\frac{3}{4}$	13	536	11 $2\frac{3}{4}(a)$	14/ to 18/	15/ to 21/	15/ to 21/	

(a) Average.

Appendix B. to Third Report

TABLE IV.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND
TOTAL EXPENDITURE; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1916.					AVERAGE WEEKLY COST							
	On Maintenance Account.		On Building and Repairs Account (not including Cost of any Part of the Buildings in the Original Design).		Rent of Land rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages (less Deductions under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909).	Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (charged to Maintenance Account).	Necessaries; <i>e.g.</i> , Fuel, Light, and Washing.			
	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, Gratuities, &c.									
C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.													
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).													
Birmingham :	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.
Winson Green - - -	23,452	223	1,050	—	—	4	6 ³ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₂	3	4 ⁵ / ₈	1 ¹ / ₂	1	7 ³ / ₄
Rubery Hill† - - -	—	309	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brighton - - - - -	32,706	267	1,588	94	—	5	— ³ / ₈	7 ⁵ / ₈	3	9 ⁷ / ₈	1 ³ / ₈	2	— ⁷ / ₈
Bristol† - - - - -	—	202	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canterbury - - - - -	9,789	—	629	—	—	6	10 ³ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₄	5	11 ⁵ / ₈	—	2	9 ¹ / ₄
Cardiff† - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croydon - - - - -	24,420	74	2,132	—	—	3	5	5 ³ / ₄	4	7	— ¹ / ₂	2	3 ¹ / ₄
Derby - - - - -	16,319	116	1,957	46	1,040	3	8 ⁷ / ₈	10	2	11 ¹ / ₄	1 ¹ / ₈	1	6 ¹ / ₂
Exeter - - - - -	12,488	1,060	1,325	—	—	3	2 ¹ / ₄	8 ⁵ / ₈	3	2 ³ / ₄	11 ³ / ₈	1	8 ¹ / ₂
Gateshead - - - - -	18,588	—	632	—	—	5	— ¹ / ₄	9 ¹ / ₂	2	7 ³ / ₄	—	1	4 ³ / ₄
Hull - - - - -	23,124	186	5,952	98	53	2	2 ³ / ₄	9 ¹ / ₈	3	7 ¹ / ₂	—	1	7
Ipswich - - - - -	12,341	321	676	232	3	5	1 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂	2	10	3 ⁷ / ₈	1	7 ¹ / ₂
Leicester - - - - -	28,181	1,297	4,378	27	—	4	1 ⁵ / ₈	7	2	10 ¹ / ₈	6 ¹ / ₄	1	2 ⁵ / ₈
London (City of) - - -	27,450	157	5,780	—	74	4	7 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5	5 ¹ / ₂	1	2	—
Middlesbrough - - - -	15,730	15	1,867	—	—	3	4 ¹ / ₄	4 ⁷ / ₈	3	3 ¹ / ₄	— ¹ / ₈	1	6
Newcastle-upon-Tyne† -	—	254	—	754	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newport - - - - -	15,533	—	2,276	—	2	4	4 ¹ / ₂	8	3	4 ¹ / ₄	—	2	2
Norwich - - - - -	16,316	132	1,614	630	—	4	9 ¹ / ₂	6 ⁷ / ₈	3	5 ¹ / ₄	1 ¹ / ₈	1	3 ⁵ / ₈
Nottingham - - - - -	27,936	664	1,499	—	177	4	3 ³ / ₈	9 ¹ / ₂	2	9 ³ / ₄	3 ¹ / ₄	1	9 ¹ / ₈
Plymouth* - - - - -	16,509	126	479	—	—	2	4 ⁵ / ₈	10 ¹ / ₈	3	2 ⁷ / ₈	1 ¹ / ₂	1	5
Portsmouth - - - - -	32,748	420	1,831	73	—	3	4	7	3	3 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1	4
Sunderland - - - - -	15,536	67	1,354	—	—	3	10 ³ / ₈	10 ¹ / ₄	3	3 ⁷ / ₈	— ⁵ / ₈	1	6 ³ / ₄
West Ham - - - - -	41,605	95	2,367	—	—	4	4 ¹ / ₄	7 ³ / ₄	3	10	— ³ / ₈	1	11 ¹ / ₈
York - - - - -	18,951	—	1,088	—	—	2	2	5 ³ / ₈	4	4 ¹ / ₄	—	1	8 ¹ / ₄
TOTALS (County- Borough Asylums) } £	429,722	5,985	40,474	2,037	1,349								
GRAND TOTALS - £	3,154,801	50,654	323,975	25,892	4,204								

. Total cost of land purchased, 15,925*l*.Total cost of Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (included in expenditure on Maintenance Account
and on Building and Repairs Account below), 76,546*l*.

Total expenditure:—

On Maintenance Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£
On Building and Repairs Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,205,455
On Land purchased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	349,867
For Land rented	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,925
									4,204

Total - - - - - £3,575,451

COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS ;
during the Year ended 31st March 1916.

during the Year ended 31st March 1916.										Daily Average Number of Patients resident during Year ended March 31st, 1916.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1916.		
Surgery and Dispensary.	Malt Liquor, Wine, and Spirits (not included in ordinary Diet).	Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Private (including Criminals).		Pauper.	Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	Private Patients (not including Criminals).		
		Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.										
<i>d.</i> 13 —	<i>d.</i> — —	<i>d.</i> 7 —	<i>s. d.</i> — 11 —	<i>s. d.</i> — 8 —	<i>d.</i> 17 —	<i>s. d.</i> 12 7 —			55	655	<i>s. d.</i> 11 9 —	<i>s. d.</i> 14 — —	15/2 to 42/ —	
2 —	— —	4 —	— 9 —	— 9 —	5 —	13 4 —			52	857	13 6 —	14 — —	18/6 to 42/ —	
3 —	— —	4 —	1 — —	1 2 —	6 —	18 5 —			48	149	14 7(a) —	14 — —	21/ to 84/ —	
3 —	— —	3 —	1 2 —	2 1 —	1 —	14 6 —			97	543	14 3 —	14 — —	15/2 to 73/6 —	
1 —	— —	2 —	1 11 —	— 11 —	1/1 —	11 4 —			33	478	11 6 —	15 — —	17/6 to 31/6 —	
1 —	— —	3 —	2 2 —	— 10 —	11 —	12 3 —			47	377	12 6 —	14/ to 16/ —	21/ and 25/ —	
— —	— —	8 —	3 3 —	1 5 —	1/4 —	14 — —			—	463	13 5 —	14/ to 17/6 —	— —	
1 —	— —	5 —	2 8 —	— 9 —	6 —	11 9 —			17	721	12 4(a) —	12/4(a) to 17/6 —	12/6 to 21/ —	
— —	— —	3 —	1 1 —	— 9 —	2 —	12 10 —			37	342	13 — —	11/9 to 16/ —	14/ to 25/ —	
1 —	— —	4 —	— 10 —	1 3 —	5 —	11 4 —			27	926	11 8 —	11/4 to 16/4 —	14/10 to 21/ —	
2 —	— —	3 —	2 2 —	1 4 —	6 —	16 1 —			322	311	12 3 —	14 — —	21/ to 42/ —	
3 —	— —	3 —	2 5 —	1 2 —	7 —	12 1 —			15	462	13 1 —	13/1 to 15/ —	13/1 to 31/6 —	
— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —			—	—	— —	— —	— —	
— —	— —	2 —	— 7 —	— 11 —	— —	12 3 —			6	446	12 11 —	12/10 to 17/ —	14/ to 31/6 —	
1 —	— —	1 —	— 2 —	— 11 —	2 —	11 5 —			1	541	13 5 —	13/4 and 17/ —	14/ and 21/ —	
— —	— —	4 —	— 11 —	— 2 —	4 —	11 1 —			44	900	10 4(a) —	14 — —	15/ to 20/ —	
— —	— —	3 —	3 6 —	1 2 —	5 —	12 8 —			20	465	11 2 —	14 — —	17/6 to 30/ —	
1 —	— —	4 —	1 7 —	1 4 —	3 —	11 9 —			96	959	12 6 —	14/ and 17/7 —	14/ to 52/6 —	
2 —	— —	3 —	1 2 —	1 5 —	1/1 —	11 8 —			18	449	12 6 —	17 — —	20/ and 21/ —	
— —	— —	9 —	1 4 —	1 5 —	11 —	13 5 —			4	1,098	14 —(a) —	14 3 —	17/6 and 21/ —	
1 —	— —	2 —	6 11 —	— 10 —	5/— —	11 9 —			7	426	12 3 —	14/ to 17/9 —	14/ to 25/ —	

* Cost of land purchased : Plymouth Borough 320l.
† As this Asylum is being utilised as a War Hospital, the statement of Average Weekly Cost has not been prepared.
(a) Average.

Appendix B. to Third Report

TABLE V.—STATISTICS of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS in 1916.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Dysentery.								Cases of Diarrhœa (Infective Enteritis).							
	Re-covered.		Died.		Re-mained, Jan. 1, 1917.		Staff.		Re-covered.		Died.		Re-mained, Jan. 1, 1917.		Staff.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Group A.—Asylums with more than 1,000 Inmates.																
London : Colney Hatch	11	38	6	25	1	4	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lanes : Whittingham	25	15	18	15	6	11	—	1	8	15	10	6	—	—	1	1
London : Hanwell	47	65	19	15	3	4	1	1	13	8	1	3	—	2	—	—
„ Claybury	16	37	7	18	—	1	—	—	14	19	6	6	4	—	—	—
Lanes : Lancaster	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
London : Banstead	16	10	13	2	3	2	—	—	10	9	3	2	—	—	—	—
Lanes : Prestwich	119	43	25	23	—	—	—	1	—	5	2	8	—	1	—	—
Yorks, W.R. : Wakefield	76	35	40	35	6	2	—	—	9	2	4	—	—	1	—	—
London : Bexley	2	15	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Long Grove	27	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	18	54	—	12	1	—	—	—
„ Cane Hill	2	1	2	1	—	2	—	—	3	1	1	—	5	—	—	—
Lanes : Rainhill	22	15	13	2	1	1	—	1	26	16	7	—	4	—	—	—
Yorks, W.R. : Menston	29	3	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glamorgan	8	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	—	—
Essex : Brentwood	15	9	13	7	2	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	—
Yorks, W.R. : Storthes Hall	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essex : Severalls	9	6	9	5	2	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kent : Barming Heath	2	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Durham	1	10	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Surrey : Brookwood	2	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Chester : Upton	4	10	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Devon	49	2	8	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester	—	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hants	40	42	10	17	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sussex, East	12	2	—	3	2	2	—	—	13	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Chester : Parkside	96	18	14	11	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worcester : Powick	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex : Wandsworth	4	—	14	1	1	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warwick	12	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staffs : Cheddleton	28	47	3	23	1	2	—	—	4	16	3	4	—	3	—	—
Monmouth	7	16	3	7	—	1	—	—	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cornwall	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	8	—	—	—	—
Kent : Chartham	25	23	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	1	41	—	3	2	3	—	—	2	6	—	3	1	1	—	—
Surrey : Netherne	3	29	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lincs : Bracebridge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dorset	2	8	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Wilts	1	13	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staffs : Burntwood	—	17	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Ham	15	15	3	9	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portsmouth	1	6	1	3	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Denbigh	5	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	7	9	—	1	—	—	—	—
Stafford	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leicester Borough	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (44 Asylums)	746	629	241	295	54	48	2	4	197	234	41	59	18	13	1	1
Group B.—Asylums with 500 to 1,000 Inmates.																
Suffolk	10	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nottingham City	20	20	2	9	—	4	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
York, N.R.	1	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE V.—Statistics of Dysentery and Diarrhoea in County and Borough Asylums in 1916—*continued*.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Dysentery.								Cases of Diarrhoea (Infective Enteritis).							
	Re- covered.		Died.		Re- mained, Jan. 1, 1917.		Staff.		Re- covered.		Died.		Re- mained, Jan. 1, 1917.		Staff.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Group B.—Asylums with 500 to 1,000 Inmates—continued.</i>																
Cumberland - - - -	-	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herts - - - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	33	1	5	2	-	-	-
Brighton - - - - -	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset : Cotford - - -	7	30	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
.. Wells - - - - -	14	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salop - - - - -	1	8	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland - - -	5	5	4	8	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Berks - - - - -	9	41	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derby County - - - -	11	3	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester : Barnsley Hall -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	10	1	1	-	1	-	-
Bucks - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxford - - - - -	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carmarthen - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	19	2	3	-	6	-	-
Birmingham : Winson Green	3	5	2	8	-	1	-	-	6	5	1	4	-	-	-	-
Leicester and Rutland - -	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hull - - - - -	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cambridge - - - - -	2	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-
Croydon - - - - -	6	5	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of London - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nottingham County - - -	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1	-	1	-	-
Hereford - - - - -	2	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwich - - - - -	8	24	1	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorks, E.R. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derby Borough - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lines : Kesteven - - -	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (28 Asylums) - -	115	185	32	66	3	10	-	-	56	105	9	19	2	9	-	-
<i>Group C.—Asylums with less than 500 Inmates.</i>																
Plymouth - - - - -	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gateshead - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesbrough - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunderland - - - - -	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Newport - - - - -	-	9	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
London : Epileptic Colony -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exeter - - - - -	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	10	3	2	2	1	-	-	-
York City - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brecon and Radnor - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ipswich - - - - -	5	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wight, Isle of - - - -	1	18	2	3	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorks, W.R. : Scalebor Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canterbury - - - - -	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (13 Asylums) - -	14	39	8	6	1	3	1	-	33	25	6	2	1	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL - - - -	875	853	281	367	58	61	3	4	286	364	56	80	21	22	1	1

Appendix C.

LIST of all COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES in *England* and *Wales*, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents, Licensees, Clerks to Committees of Visitors, and Clerks to Visitors, and Medical Visitors, of Licensed Houses; and List of all Mental Defective Institutions in *England* and *Wales*. (Corrected to 1st October 1917.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGH.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.	CLERKS TO COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - - -	Arlesey, Beds. - - - - -	Laurence O. Fuller, L.R.C.P.	F. N. Butler, St. Neots.
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	Moulsford, Wallingford - - -	Edwin L. Dunn, M.B.	J. T. Morland, Bath Street, Abingdon.
Brecon and Radnor - - - - -	Talgarth, R.S.O., Brecon - - -	R. Pugh, M.D. - - - - -	A. J. Astbury, The Asylum.
Bucks - - - - -	Stone, Aylesbury - - - - -	Hugh Kerr, M.D. - - - - -	W. Crouch, County Hall, Aylesbury.
Camb., Isle of Ely, and Cambridge B.	Fulbourn, Cambridge - - - - -	A. D. Thompson, M.B. - - -	T. M. Francis, 10, Peas Hill, Cambridge.
Carmarthen, Cardigan and Pembroke	Carmarthen - - - - -	John Richards, M.B. - - -	W. J. Wallis-Jones, 34, Quay Street, Carmarthen.
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., Stockport (part) C.B., and Wallasey C.B.	Upton, Chester - - - - -	G. H. Grills, M.D. - - - - -	H. Potts, County Offices, Northgate Street, Chester.
" " - - - - -	Parkside, Macclesfield - - -	H. D. Cornac, M.B. - - - - -	G. W. Wain, 23, King Edward Street, Macclesfield.
Cornwall - - - - -	Bodmin - - - - -	F. Dudley, L.R.C.P. I. - - -	M. F. Eadyvean, Mount Folly, Bodmin.
Cumberland, Westmorland, and Carlisle C.B.	Carlisle - - - - -	W. F. Farquharson, M.D. - - -	C. W. A. Hodgson, The Courts, Carlisle.
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	Denbigh - - - - -	F. G. Jones, M.B. - - - - -	W. Barker, The Asylum.
Derby C. - - - - -	Mickleover, Derby - - - - -	M. L. Rowan, M.D. - - - - -	N. J. Hughes Hallett, County Offices, St. Mary's Gate, Derby.
Devon - - - - -	Exminster - - - - -	A. N. Davis, L.R.C.P. Ed. - - -	B. S. Miller, The Castle, Exeter.
Dorset - - - - -	Dorchester - - - - -	G. E. Peachell, M.R.C.S. - - -	H. Till, 5, South Street, Dorchester.
Durham C. - - - - -	Winterton, Ferry Hill - - - - -	H. G. Gribb, L.R.C.P. - - -	A. O. Smith, 19, Elvet Bridge, Durham.
Essex and Colchester B. - - - - -	Brentwood - - - - -	John Turner, M.B. - - - - -	H. H. Gepp, Chelmsford.
" " - - - - -	Severalls, Mile End, Colchester	R. C. Turnbull, M.D. - - - - -	Ditto ditto.
Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil C.B.	Bridgend - - - - -	D. Finlay, M.D. - - - - -	W. E. R. Allen, Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff.
Gloucester C. and Gloucester C.B. - - -	Gloucester - - - - -	J. Marnan, M.B. - - - - -	J. Thompson, The Asylum.

Glants	-	-	-	-	Knowle, Fareham	-	H. K. Abbott, M.D.	-	J. R. Wyatt, The Asylum.
Hereford (County and City)	-	-	-	-	Burghill, Hereford	-	T. C. Graves, M.B.	-	F. Gollingay, The Asylum. [Hertford,
Herts	-	-	-	-	Hill End, St. Albans	-	A. N. Boycott, M.D.	-	Sir Chas. E. Longmore, K.C.B., Clerk of the Peace,
Kent and Gravesend B.	-	-	-	-	Barming Heath, Maidstone	-	H. Wolseley-Lewis, F.R.C.S., M.D. Brussels.	-	F. R. Howlett, 9A, King Street, Maidstone.
"	-	-	-	-	Chartham, Canterbury	-	G. C. FitzGerald, M.D.	-	Henry Fielding, 15, Burgate Street, Canterbury.
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs and Stockport (part) C.B.	-	-	-	-	Lancaster Moor	-	D. M. Cassidy, M.D. Montr., L.R.C.P. & S. Ed.	-	Allan Sewart, 49, North Road, Lancaster.
"	-	-	-	-	Rainhill, Liverpool	-	T. P. Cowen, M.D.	-	T. Garner, 49, Corporation Street, St. Helens.
"	-	-	-	-	Prestwich, Manchester	-	F. Perceval, M.R.C.S.	-	John Crofton, 36, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
"	-	-	-	-	Whittingham, Preston	-	J. F. Gemmel, M.B.	-	L. Cotman, 8, Lune Street, Preston.
"	-	-	-	-	Winwick, Warrington	-	A. Simpson, M.D.	-	W. B. Forshaw, Suez Street, Warrington.
Leicester C. and Rutland	-	-	-	-	Narborough, Leicester	-	R. C. Stewart, M.R.C.S.	-	W. J. Freer, 10, New Street, Leicester.
Lincoln (Lindsey, Holland, Grimsby C.B. and Lincoln City).	-	-	-	-	Bracebridge, Lincoln	-	Thos. L. Johnston, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	H. E. Page, Bank Street, Lincoln.
" (Kesteven)	-	-	-	-	Rauceby, Sleaford	-	J. A. Ewan, M.D.	-	T. H. Holdich, 19, Jermyn Street, Sleaford.
London C.	-	-	-	-	Banstead Downs, Sutton	-	Percy C. Spark, L.R.C.P.	-	H. F. Keene, London County Asylums Committee Office, 13, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.2.
"	-	-	-	-	Bexley, Kent	-	T. E. K. Stansfield, M.B.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	-	Cane Hill, Coulsdon, Surrey	-		-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	-	Claybury, Woodford Bridge, Woodford Green, Essex.	-		-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	-	Colney Hatch, N.11	-	S. J. Gillfillan, M.B.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	-	Hanwell, W.7	-	Percy J. Baily, M.B.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	-	Horton Asylum, Epsom	-	John R. Lord, M.B.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	-	Manor Asylum, Epsom	-	W. I. Donaldson, M.D.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	-	Epileptic Colony, Ewell	-	Michael A. Collins, M.D.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	-	-	-	Long Grove Asylum, Epsom	-	D. Ogilvy, M.D.	-	Ditto ditto.
Middlesex	-	-	-	-	Wandsworth, S.W.17	-	Reginald Worth, M.B.	-	H. S. Freeman, Clarence Street, Staines.
"	-	-	-	-	Napsbury, St. Albans	-	L. W. Rolleston, M.B.	-	H. G. Armour, The Asylum.
Monmouth	-	-	-	-	Abergavenny	-	N. R. Phillips, M.D.	-	Charles Owen, The Asylum.
Norfolk	-	-	-	-	Thorpe, Norwich	-	D. G. Thomson, M.D.	-	W. E. Hansell, The Close, Norwich.
Northampton C.	-	-	-	-	Berrywood, Northampton	-	W. Harding, M.D.	-	C. A. Markham, 1, Guildhall Rd., Northampton.
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.	-	-	-	-	Cottingham, Morpeth	-	T. W. McDowall, M.D.	-	Henry D. Irwin, The Moot Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Notts C.	-	-	-	-	Radcliffe-on-Trent, Nottingham	-	S. Lloyd Jones, L.R.C.P.	-	J. F. Gell, The Asylum.
Oxford C. and Oxford City	-	-	-	-	Littlemore, Oxford	-	T. Saxty Good, M.R.C.S.	-	H. N. Davenport 10, New Road, Oxford.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGH.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.	CLERKS TO COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.
Salop, Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	Bieton Shrewsbury - - -	W. S. Hughes, M.B. - - -	W. Baxter, County Buildings, Shrewsbury.
Somerset and Bath C.B. - - -	Wells - - -	G. Stevens Pope, L.R.C.P. Ed. - -	John Coates, The Asylum.
" " - - -	Cotford, Norton Fitzwarren, Taunton.	H. T. S. Aveline, M.D. - - -	Isaac Lodge, The Asylum.
Stafford C., Burton-upon-Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on-Trent (part) C.B., and Newcastle-under- Lyne B.	Stafford - - -	J. W. S. Christie, L.R.C.P. Ed. -	Eustace Joy, M.A., County Buildings, Stafford.
" " - - -	Burntwood, Lichfield	J. B. Spence, M.D. - - -	Ditto ditto.
" " - - -	Cheddleton, Leek - - -	W. F. Menzies, M.D. - - -	Ditto ditto.
Suffolk (East and West) - - -	Melton, Woodbridge	J. R. Whitwell, M.B. - - -	A. T. Cobbold, County Hall, Ipswich.
Surrey and Guildford B. - - -	Brookwood, Woking	James A. Lowry, M.D. - - -	R. A. Hodges, County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames.
Surrey - - -	Netherne, Merstham	P. C. Coombes, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Ditto ditto.
Sussex (East) - - -	Hellingly - - -	F. R. P. Taylor, M.D. - - -	Reginald Blaker, 211, High Street, Lewes.
" (West) - - -	Chichester - - -	Harold A. Kidd, L.R.C.P. - - -	E. H. Blaker, 9, West Pallant, Chichester.
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	Hatton, Warwick - - -	Alfred Miller, M.B. - - -	H. W. Blenkinsop, 1, New Street, Warwick.
Wight, Isle of - - -	Whitecroft, Newport - - -	W. J. A. Erskine, M.D. - - -	J. H. Green, The Asylum, Newport, I.W.
Wilts - - -	Devizes - - -	S. J. Cole, M.D. - - -	G. W. Jackson, Devizes.
Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Wor- cester C.B.	Powick, Worcester - - -	G. M. P. Braine-Hartnell, L.R.C.P.	G. F. S. Brown, 40, Foregate Street, Worcester.
Worcester C. - - -	Barnsley Hall, near Bromsgrove	P. T. Hughes, M.B. - - -	R. J. Oliver, Shirehall, Worcester.
York, N. Riding - - -	Clifton, York - - -	A. J. Eades, L.R.C.P. I. - - -	Alfred Procter, 5, New Street, York.
" W. Riding, and (except Scalebor Park) Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Hall fax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storther Hall Asylums) Don- caster B. - - -	Menston, Leeds - - - Wadsley, Sheffield - - - Wakefield - - - Storther Hall, Kirkburton, Huddersfield. *Scalebor Park, Burley-in- Wharfedale.	S. Edgerley, M.D. - - - W. J. N. Vincent, M.B. - - - J. S. Bolton, B.Sc., M.D. - - - T. Stewart Adair, M.D. - - - J. R. Gilmour, M.B. - - -	H. Topham, Asylums' Board Office, Wakefield Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto.
" E. Riding - - -	Beverley - - -	M. A. Archdale, M.B. - - -	C. W. Hobson, Beverley.

BOROUGHS.

Birmingham	-	-	-	Winson Green, Birmingham	-	C. B. Roscrow, L.R.C.P. Ed	-	W. Hutton, Council House, Birmingham.
"	-	-	-	Rubery Hill, near Birmingham	-	A. C. Suffern, M.D.	-	Ditto
Brighton	-	-	-	Haywards Heath, Sussex	-	Charles Planck, M.A., M.R.C.S.	-	Hugo Talbot, Town Hall, Brighton.
Bristol	-	-	-	Fishponds, Bristol	-	J. V. Blachford, M.D.	-	Edmund J. Taylor, The Council House, Bristol.
Canterbury	-	-	-	St. Martin's Hill, Canterbury	-	E. F. Sall, L.R.C.P.	-	H. Fielding, Town Hall, Canterbury.
Cardiff	-	-	-	Whitchurch, Glamorgan	-	E. Goodall, M.D.	-	J. L. Wheatley, Town Clerk's Office, Cardiff.
Croydon	-	-	-	Warlingham, Whyteleafe, S.O., Surrey.	-	E. S. Pasmore, M.D.	-	J. M. Newnham, Town Hall, Croydon.
Derby	-	-	-	Rowditch, Derby	-	S. R. Macphail, M.D.	-	G. T. Lee, Town Hall, Derby.
Exeter	-	-	-	Digbys, Heavitree	-	G. N. Bartlett, M.B.	-	H. Lloyd Parry, Town Clerk's Office, Exeter.
Gateshead	-	-	-	Stannington, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	-	J. V. G. Tighe, M.B.	-	W. Swinburne, Town Hall, Gateshead.
Hull	-	-	-	De la Pole, Willerby, Hull	-	John Merson, M.D.	-	H. A. Learoyd, Guildhall, Hull.
Ipswich	-	-	-	Ipswich	-	W. M. Ogilvie, M.B.	-	W. Bantoft, Town Hall, Ipswich.
Leicester	-	-	-	Humberstone, Leicester	-	J. F. Dixon, M.B.	-	H. A. Pritchard, Town Hall, Leicester.
London (City of)	-	-	-	Stone, Dartford	-	R. H. Steen, M.P.	-	C. Fitch, 5, Church Passage, Guildhall, E.C.2.
Middlesbrough	-	-	-	Cleveland, Middlesbrough	-	J. W. Geddes, M.B.	-	Preston Kitchen, Town Clerk's Office, Middlesbrough.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	-	-	-	Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne	-	-	-	A. M. Oliver, Town Clerk's Office, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Newport	-	-	-	Caerleon, Mon.	-	W. F. Nelis, M.D.	-	A. A. Newman, Town Clerk's Office, Newport, Monmouth.
Norwich	-	-	-	Hellesdon, Norwich	-	David Rice, L.R.C.P.	-	A. H. Miller, Guildhall, Norwich.
Nottingham	-	-	-	Mapperley Hill, Nottingham	-	Evan Powell, M.R.C.S.	-	W. J. Board, Guildhall, Nottingham.
Plymouth	-	-	-	Blackadon, Ivybridge	-	W. Starkey, M.B.	-	J. H. Ellis, Town Clerk's Office, Plymouth.
Portsmouth	-	-	-	Milton, Portsmouth	-	H. Devine, M.D.	-	G. H. Ellerton, Town Hall, Portsmouth.
Sunderland	-	-	-	Ryhope, Sunderland	-	James Middlemass, M.D., F.R.C.P. Ed.	-	H. Craven, Town Hall, Sunderland.
West Ham	-	-	-	Goodmayes, Ilford, Essex	-	J. C. Shaw, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	-	G. E. Hilleary, Town Hall, West Ham, E.15.
York	-	-	-	Fulford, York	-	C. L. Hopkins, M.B.	-	P. J. Spalding, Guildhall, York.

* For private patients only.

H O S P I T A L S.

COUNTY.	HOSPITALS.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.
Chester - - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	W. Scowcroft, M.R.C.S.
Devon - - -	Wonford House, Exeter - - -	W. B. Morton, M.D. Lond.
Gloucester - - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester - - -	J. G. Soutar, M.B.
Lincoln - - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln.	A. P. Russell, M.B.
Norfolk - - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - -	S. J. Fielding, M.B.
Northampton - - -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton.	D. F. Rambaut, M.D.
Notts - - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	D. Hunter, M.B.
Oxford - - -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford.	A. W. Neill, M.D.
Stafford - - -	Coton Hill Lunatic Hospital, Stafford.	R. W. Hewson, L.R.C.P. Ed.
Surrey - - -	Bethlem Royal Hospital, Lambeth Road, S.E.1.	J. G. Porter Phillips, M.D.
" - - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St Ann's Heath, Virginia Water.	W. D. Moore, M.D.
York City - (N.R.)	Bootham Park, York - - -	G. R. Jeffrey, M.D.
" " (E.R.)	The Retreat, York - - -	Bedford Pierce, M.D.
MILITARY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS :		
Hants - - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton.	Lt.-Col. G. E. Miles, R.A.M.C.
Norfolk - - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth	Fleet Surgeon A. Miller, R.N.
CRIMINAL ASYLUMS :		
Berks - - -	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne.	Major J. Baker, R.A.M.C.
Notts - - -	State Criminal Asylum, Rampton, Retford.	W. C. Sullivan, M.D.

H O U S E S.		Number of Patients for which Licensed.			TO WHOM LICENSED.
		M.	F.	Total.	
I. Receiving both Private and Pauper Patients :					
Of both Sexes :					
Bethnal Green, E.2.	-	Bethnal House, Cambridge Road	-	-	R. Burra and J. K. Will, M.D.
II. Receiving Private Patients only :					
(a) Of both Sexes :					
Camberwell, S.E.	-	Camberwell House, Peckham Road	-	-	Lord Henry Fitzgerald, Captain L. P. Irby, and F. H. Edwards, M.D.
Chiswick, 4.	-	Chiswick House	-	-	C. M. Tuke, M.R.C.S., Mrs. M. E. Tuke, and Miss J. Ritchie.
Clapton, Upper, E.5.	-	Brooke House	-	-	H. T. Monro, J. O. Adams, M.D., and G. H. Johnston, L.R.C.P. Ed.
Finsbury Park, N.4.	-	Northumberland House	-	-	A. H. Stocker, H. G. Stocker, and B. Hart, M.D.
Hayes, Uxbridge	-	Hayes Park	-	-	H. F. Stilwell, L.R.C.P., and Miss M. E. Black.
Hillingdon, Uxbridge	-	Moorcroft House (and Laurel Lodge)	-	-	R. J. Stilwell, M.R.C.S., and J. F. Stilwell.
Sion Hill, Brentford	-	Wyke House	-	-	H. M. Bullock, M.R.C.S., and F. Murchison, M.B.
Peckham, S.E.	-	Peckham House	-	-	A. H. Stocker, H. G. Stocker, and F. R. King, M.R.C.S.
Roehampton, S.W.15.	-	The Priory	-	-	S. G. Turner, Lieut. Col. D. E. Wood, and J. Chambers, M.D.
Shepperton	-	Halliford House	-	-	H. O. S. Ellis, H. Dickenson, and W. J. H. Haslett, M.R.C.S.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

[*m.* Males only ; *f.* Females only.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERK TO VISITORS.	MEDICAL VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.		
Beds [Bedford Borough] <i>f.</i>	Bishopstone House, Bedford	Mrs. Beatrice Peele, Dr. Ralph Norman, Mrs. C. W. G. Norman, Miss E. M. C. Buszard, Miss B. C. Peele, Miss D. M. Peele, and Miss E. S. Burnet.	-	10	10	Mark Whyley, Bedford -	Rowland Hill Coombs, M.D.
Beds - -	Springfield House, Bedford	David Bower, M.D., Mrs. M. L. Bower, W. S. Bower, C. W. Bower, and Miss Mary Bellars.	Not more than 24	34	48	W. W. Marks, ditto -	E. C. Sharpin, M.R.C.S.
Derby - -	Wye House, Buxton -	T. Graeme Dickson, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Ed., and Mrs. I. C. Dickson.	22	22	44	J. B. Boycott, Chapel-en-le-Frith.	H. Shipton, F.R.C.S.
Devon - <i>f.</i>	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	Miss B. M. Mules, M.D., and Miss A. S. Mules.	-	8	8	F. A. Pearce, Exeter -	L. P. Black, M.B.
" - -	Plympton House, Plympton	Alfred Turner, M.D., and Mrs. F. M. Turner, and J. C. Nixon, M.B.	18	26	44	R. B. Johns, Plymouth -	R. H. Clay, M.D.
Durham - <i>q.</i>	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	H. W. Kershaw, M.R.C.S., and Mrs. Amelia Kershaw.	22	22	44	G. H. Watson, Darlington	{ Sir G. H. Philipson, M.D.
" - -	Middleton Hall, Middleton St. George.	R. H. O. Garbutt and L. Harris-Liston, M.D.	25	40	65	Ditto ditto -	
Essex - <i>f.</i>	Littleton Hall, Shenfield, Brentwood.	H. E. Haynes, L.R.C.P., Mrs. L. M. Haynes, and Miss M. G. E. Wilson.	-	25	25	S. M. Daniel, Witham -	E. A. Hunt, M.R.C.S.
Gloucester	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol.	J. D. Thomas, M.B., and Mrs. R. M. P. Thomas.	25	25	50	C. A. H. Montague, Stokescroft, Bristol.	{ J. Michell Clarke, M.D., and J. Edward Shaw, M.B.
" - -	The Retreat, Fairford	A. C. King Turner, M.B., and Mrs. E. S. King Turner.	Not more than 25	35	50	Robert W. Ellett, Cirencester.	W. R. Cossham, M.D.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

[p. House receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only; *f.* Females only; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERK TO VISITORS.	MEDICAL VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.		
Hants	Westbrooke House, Alton -	J. F. Briscoe, M.R.C.S., and Miss E. J. Wynter.	10	20	30	H. Barber, The Castle, Winchester.	E. J. L. Leslie, L.R.C.P. Ed.
"	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight.	Miss Mary Griffiths and Miss E. M. Griffiths.	-	5	5	Ditto ditto	{ S. L. O. Young, M.D., and J. Cooper, M.B.
Kent	Redlands, Hadlow, Tonbridge.	Mrs. Harmer and W. A. Harmer, L.S.A.	20	10	30	C. E. Warner, Tonbridge	T. Joyce, M.D.
"	Riverhead House, Seven-oaks.	Mrs. M. L. Macartney - - -	-	8	8	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
"	Malling Place, West Malling, Kent.	Miss E. M. Adam - - -	18	21	39	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Lancaster	Overdale, Outwood, Whitefield, Manchester.	P. G. Mould, L.R.C.P., and Miss G. Jones.	-	14	14	John Crofton, Manchester	A. Boutflower, M.R.C.S
"	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	C. T. Street, L.R.C.P., Mrs. Mabel R. Street, J. C. Wootton, L.R.C.P., and P. G. Mould, L.R.C.P.	80	90	150	H. Hatton, Warrington -	H. Langdale, M.D.
" [Liverpool City].	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool	George Duffus, M.B., F. E. Ingall, F.R.C.S., and J. J. Tisdall, L.R.C.P.	26	26	52	R. S. Cleaver, 26, North John Street, Liverpool.	Sir J. Barr, M.D.
Lancaster	Shaftesbury House, Formby, Liverpool.	Stanley A. Gill, M.D., Mrs. F. W. Gill, Miss V. F. D. Gill, and E. S. H. Gill, M.B.	Not more than 20	30	40	G. H. Eaton, Liverpool -	T. R. Glynn, M.D.
Norfolk [Norwich City].	Heigham Hall, Norwich -	J. G. Gordon-Munn, M.D. -	40	55	95	{ W. R. Cooper, Norwich	H. J. Starling, M.B.
"	The Grove, Old Catton, Norwich.	C. A. P. Osburne, F.R.C.S. Ed., Miss F. R. McLintock, and Miss M. H. McLintock.	-	21	21		

Shropshire m.	Stretton House, Church Stretton.	Lieut. Col. A. A. Watson, L.R.C.P. Ed., Mrs. J. Watson, J. W. W. Adamson, M.R.C.S., Mrs. A. P. Adamson, and Miss M. A. Williams.	40	-	40	W. Baxter, Shirehall, Shrewsbury.	W. H. Packer, M.D.
"	Grove House, All Stretton	J. McClintock, L.R.C.P., Mrs. E. G. McLintock, Miss A. Thomson.	-	40	40	Ditto	Ditto.
"	St. Mary's House, Whit-church.	C. H. Gwynn, M.D., and Mrs. C. M. Gwynn.	-	6	6	Ditto	Ditto.
"	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	E. H. O. Sankey, M.B., and Mrs. C. Sankey.	12	18	30	Ditto	Ditto.
Somerset	Brislington House, Bristol-	Mrs. A. Fox, and J. M. Rutherford, M.B., H. F. Fox, and R. A. Fox.	44	62	106	C. F. Whittuck, Bath	{ R. S. Smith, M.D., R. E. Moorhead, L.R.C.P., F. St. J. Bullen, M.R.C.S., E. W. Moore, M.B., G. S. Pope, L.R.C.P., and H. T. S. Aveline, M.D.
"	Bailbrook House, Bath-easton.	N. Lavers, M.D., Mrs. B. G. LeM. Lavers, E. M. Wright, and Mary E. Martin.	11	Not more than 36	44		
Stafford	Ashwood House, Kingswin-ford, Dudley.	H. G. Peacock, L.R.C.P. Ed., and J. F. G. Pietersen, L.R.C.P. Lond.	11	20	31	Eustace Joy, County Buildings, Stafford.	C. Reid, M.B.
"	Moat House, Tamworth	Edward Hollins, Miss S. Michaux, and Claude Hollins.	-	16	16	Ditto	Ditto.
Surrey	The Silver Birches, Church-street, Epsom	Miss M. O. Daniel and E. G. C. Daniel, M.B.	-	14	14	T. W. Weeding, County Hall, Kingston-on-T.	F. C. Gayton, M.D.
Sussex. East	Ticehurst House	C. F. McDowall, M.D., Major-C. M. Hayes Newington, and C. Newington.	47	45	92	G. M. Harris, County Hall, Lewes.	F. Fawcett, M.B.
"	St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill.	Miss Ward, Miss McNern, Miss M. Foley, Miss McEvoy, Miss Stoker, Miss Doran, and Miss Slattery.	-	75	75	Ditto	Ditto.
"	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye. S.O.	H. Baird, M.D., and Mrs. I. M. Baird	-	5	5	Ditto	Ditto.
" [Hastings Borough]	Ashbrook Hall, Hollington	Charles E. H. Somerset and Mrs. E. M. Somerset.	-	6	6	F. G. Langham, 44A, Robertson-street, Hastings.	E. R. Mansell, M.R.C.S.
Warwick	Glendossill and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	S. H. Agar, M.R.C.S., John J. Agar, and Miss Ellen E. Trait.	20	28	48	S. R. Field, Leamington	T. W. Thursfield, M.D.
Wilts [New Sarum City] P.	Fisherton House, Salisbury	Mrs. Chubb, Cecil H. E. Chubb, LL.B., and R. T. Finch, M.B.	278	394	672*	A. C. Jonas, Salisbury	{ H. P. Blackmore, M.D., and E. T. Fison, M.D.

* Not more than 150 to be of the Private class.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

[f. Females only.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERK TO VISITORS.	MEDICAL VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.		
Wilts -	Laverstock House, Salisbury	E. C. Plummer, M.R.C.S., J. O. March, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and Mrs. C. B. C. Plummer.	35	35	70	W. L. Bown, Trewbridge	C. R. Straton, F.R.C.S. Ed.
" -	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	J. R. Benson, Mrs. E. Benson, Miss B. L. Benson, and Miss M. Parsons.	14 to 16	14 to 16	30	Ditto	G. S. A. Waylen, M.R.C.S.
" -	Kingsdown House, Box	H. C. MacBryan, L.R.C.P. Ed., Mrs. A. K. MacBryan, John C. W. MacBryan, and Lt. R. R. MacBryan.	Not more than 13	37	43	Ditto	W. T. Briscoe, M.D.
York, W.R. f.	Greta Bank, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Kirkby Lonsdale.	Miss Sarah J. Perkin, Evelyn Mould, and C. T. Street, L.R.C.P.	10 or 10	10	10	W. H. Coles, Wakefield -	{ F. H. Wood, L.R.C.P., and J. F. Dow, M.D.
" [Rotherham Borough] f.	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham.	W. C. S. Clapham, M.D. Brussels, M.R.C.P. Ed., and G. E. Mould, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	-	20	20	C. L. des Forges, Rotherham.	A. Robinson, M.D.
York, City - f.	The Pleasaunce, Heworth, York.	L. D. H. Baugh, M.B., and Miss J. S. Baugh, M.B.	-	22	22	H. V. Scott, York -	D. S. Long, M.D.

LIST of CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS, CERTIFIED HOUSES, and APPROVED HOMES under the MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT, 1913,
with the Names of Managers or Owners, Clerks to Visitors, and the Number and Class of Patients.

(Corrected to 1st October 1917.)

CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS.

COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH within which the Institution is situate. C.B.=County Borough.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Berkshire - -	Cumnor Rise, Cumnor, with ancillary premises, St. Peter - le - Bailey Rectory, 19, New Inn Hall Street, Oxford.	The Oxford Branch of the National Association for Promoting the Welfare of the Feeble-minded. Hon. Sec. of Branch:—Hon. P. Bruce, Radcliffe House, St. Giles, Oxford.	J. T. Morland, Shire Hall, Reading. Jas. Rose, County Hall, Oxford.	46 feeble-minded females, not more than 22 at Cumnor Rise, nor 24 at St. Peter - le - Bailey Rectory, and not more than five of whom are to be private patients. The age of admission is from 14 years. Epileptics and fallen women not taken. Poor Law cases received.
Cheshire - -	Sandlebridge, Alderley Edge.* Ashton House (Seaside Laundry Home), Parkgate, Chester.	Incorporated Lancs and Cheshire Society for the Permanent Care of the Feeble-minded. Hon. Sec.:—J. S. Walker, 54, Kenwood Road, Stretford, Manchester. Liverpool Ladies' Association for the Care and Training of Girls. Hon. Sec.:—Miss J. M. Grayson, 29, Ullett Road, Liverpool.	R. Potts, Northgate Street, Chester. Do. do.	295 higher-grade defectives of either sex. 20 high-grade feeble-minded girls. Admission over 14 years of age. Roman Catholics not received.
Cumberland -	Durran Hill House, Carlisle.	Westminster Diocesan Education Fund - Sec.:—T. W. Hunter Archbishop's House, Victoria Street, London, S.W.	A. H. Collingwood, 15, Fisher Street, Carlisle.	65 feeble-minded Roman Catholic females, aged 16 years and over. Criminals and fallen women not accepted. Poor Law cases received.

* Certified as a Special School by Board of Education.

CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS—continued.

COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH within which the Institution is situate. C.B.=County Borough.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Derby	Whittington Hall (Midland Counties Institution), Chesterfield. The Hopwell Hall Colony, near Derby.*	The Incorporation of National Institutions for Persons requiring Care and Control. Warden:—Rev. H. N. Burden, 14, Howick Place, Victoria Street, London, S.W. The Committee of the Nottingham and Notts Association for the Permanent Care of the Feeble-minded. Hon. Sec.:—Mrs. Kipping, 40, Magdala Road, Nottingham.	J. B. Boycott, Chapel-en-le-Frith. Do. do.	400 female patients. 50 male feeble-minded cases over the age of 7 years.
Devon (Exeter C.B.)	Western Counties Institution, Starcross, near Exeter.* Devon and Exeter Home of Refuge, Holloway Street, Exeter.	Committee of Management - - - Do. Do. - - -	J. A. Pearce, Exeter Do. do.	230 males and 106 females. 25 females. Feeble-minded and moral imbeciles.
Durham	Monkton Hall Home for Lads, Monkton, Jarrow-on-Tyne.	The Committee of the North Eastern Association for the Care of the Feeble-minded. Hon. Sec.:—Dr. Ethel Williams, 3, Osborne Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	G. H. Watson, Darlington.,	48 male feeble-minded cases. Age on admission, 16 to 20 years.
Essex	Royal Eastern Counties' Institution, Colchester. Thurlby House School, Woodford Bridge.*†	Board of Directors - - - Westminster Diocesan Education Fund - Sec.:—T. W. Hunter, Archbishop's House, Westminster, London, S.W.	C. W. Denton, 8, East Stockwell Street, Colchester. S. M. Daniel, Witham	512 male and female patients. 40 feeble-minded Roman Catholic boys. Poor Law cases received.

Gloucester	Etloe House, Church Road, Leyton, E.10.	Thos. William Hunter, Walter McDonnell Kelley, and Daniel Carroll.	Do.	do.	122 feeble-minded females, from 16 years of age and of the Roman Catholic religion. Poor Law cases received. 56 male patients, excepting those who are dangerous to themselves or others, runaways, or who require physical restraint and are unsuitable for care on the "open-door" system. 50 male patients, not less than 16 years of age.
	The Co-operative Sanatorium (New Lodge, Leon House, The Homestead and St. Keverne), Billericay.	The Co-operative Sanatoria, Ltd. Sec.:—Thos. Wm. Edwards, New Lodge, Billericay, S.O.	Do.	do.	
	Brunswick House, Mistley.	The London Asylums and Mental Deficiency Committee. Clerk:—H. F. Keene, 13, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.2.	Do.	do.	
	St. Mary's Home, Painswick, near Stroud.	Samuel Gilbert Jones, and Harriett Catharine Wemyss, Spinster.	C. A. H. Montague, 65, Stoke Croft. Bristol.		
Stoke Park, Bristol, with ancillary premises: Royal Victoria Home, Horfield, Bristol, and Clevedon Hall, Clevedon, Somerset, Beech House, Heath House, Hanham Hall, and Leigh Court.		The Incorporation of National Institutions for Persons requiring Care and Control. Warden:—Rev. H. N. Burden, 14, Howick Place, Victoria Street, London, S.W.	Do.	do.	Patients. Stoke Park - - - 750 Royal Victoria Home - - 42 Clevedon Hall - - - 58 Beech House - - - 90 Heath House - - - 88 Hanham Hall - - - 240 Leigh Court - - - 260 Total not to exceed - 1,528 Males " " - 718 Females " " - 910 Class:—Defectives of all classes within the meaning of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. 125 male defectives of all classes over 18 years of age.
Brentry, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.		Board of Management	Do.	do.	

* Certified as a Special School by Board of Education.

† Certified as a Special Industrial School by Home Secretary.

CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS—continued.

COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH within which the Institution is situate. C.B. = County Borough.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
(Bristol C.B.) -	Chasfield Laundry Home, 874, Fishponds Road, Fishponds, Bristol.	The Sub-Committee of the Bristol Preventive Mission (for the management of Chasfield). Hon. Secs.:—Miss Alice Mary Lavington and Miss Clara E. Sheppard, Stoberry Lodge, 18, Ashgrove Road, Redland, Bristol.	A. J. Esbester, 5, Knowle Road, Bristol.	38 feeble-minded defectives. Poor Law cases received.
Hampshire -	St. Mary's Home, Alton, Hants.	Sisters of the Community of St. Mary the Virgin, of Wantage, Berks.	H. Barber, The Castle, Winchester.	45 defectives of the female sex and over the age of 16 years, who might have had illegitimate children. Poor Law cases received.
Herts -	St. Elizabeth's Home for Epileptics, Much Hadham.*†	The Very Rev. Canon Sutcliffe, Paul Strickland, Esq., F. W. Sherwood, Esq., Sir Charles Cuffe, K.C.B. Sec.:—T. W. Hunter, Archbishop's House, Westminster, S.W.	Sir Chas. E. Longmore, K.C.B., Hertford.	28 males, 108 females, idiots, imbeciles, and feeble-minded cases of the Roman Catholic religion.
Kent -	Princess Christian's Farm Colony, Hildenboro', Kent.	National Association for the Feeble-minded of 72, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster, S.W.	C. E. Warner, Tonbridge.	42 males, 50 females.
Lancaster -	Royal Albert Institution, Lancaster.	Central Committee of Management -	J. B. Sanderson, 67, Church Street, Lancaster.	461 males and 289 females.
	Pontville Special School, Aughton, Ormskirk.*†	Rt. Rev. Mgr. Canon Pinnington, Rev. James Boniface McKinley, Miss Mary Sylvester Halpin, Miss Kathleen Kilmartin, Miss Mary Murphy, and Ralph Leigh Collison. Hon. Sec.:—Very Rev. W. Canon Pinnington, The Presbytery, Great Mersey Street, Liverpool.	G. W. Swift, 5, Clay-ton Square, Liverpool.	113 male patients: Roman Catholic feeble-minded children, between the ages of 5 and 16 years.

	Dovecot (Horticultural School), Knotty Ash, Liverpool.*†	The Liverpool Ladies' Association for the Care and Training of Girls. Hon. Sec.:—Miss J. M. Grayson, 29, Ullett Road, Liverpool.	Do.	55 high-grade feeble-minded girls; age of admission from 10 to 12 years. Roman Catholics not received.
	Adcote (Laundry and Training Home), Pilch Lane, Knotty Ash, Liverpool.	The Liverpool Ladies' Association for the Care and Training of Girls. Hon. Sec.:—Miss J. M. Grayson, 29, Ullett Road, Liverpool.	Do.	19 high-grade feeble-minded girls; age on admission over 14 years. Roman Catholics not received.
(Liverpool C.B.)	Allerton Priory Roman Catholic School, Woolton, Liverpool.*†	Board of Management - - -	R. S. Cleaver, 26, North John Street, Liverpool.	5 males and 10 females; feeble-minded cases under 16, and such as can be properly trained with the other children in the Institution.
(Manchester C.B.)	Brockhall, Langho, near Blackburn. 350, Moss Lane East, Moss Side, Manchester.	Lancashire Asylums' Board: Sir Harcourt E. Clare, Clerk. Committee of the Macalpine Rescue and Maternity Homes. Hon. Sec.:—Miss A. H. Macalpine, 164, Denmark Road, Moss Side, Manchester.	L. Cotman, 8, Lune Street, Preston. T. R. Wilby, City Police Courts, Manchester.	208 female imbeciles, feeble-minded and moral imbeciles. 7 female feeble-minded and moral imbeciles over the age of 16 years.
Leicester - - (Leicester C.B.)	Cross Corners, Belgrave, Leicester.	The County Borough Council of Leicester -	T. H. Wright, London Road, Leicester.	20 female feeble-minded cases.
London - -	39, Downs Road, Clapton, E.5, with ancillary premises, 41, Downs Road, and 46-48, Pembury Road.	The Committee of The Girls' Training Homes, Clapton. Sec.:—Miss C. Tozer, 39, Downs Road, Clapton, London, N.E.	Jno. Dix, Sessions House, Clerkenwell.	39, Downs Rd.: 25 females over 8 years. Not more than 2 to be private patients. 41, Downs Rd.: 25 females over 16 years. Pembury Rd.: 30 females over 16 years. Not more than 1 to be a private patient. All the above to be Protestants. 40 female feeble-minded cases.
	Clifton House, 127, Uxbridge Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.12. Springfield Lodge, Grove Hill Road, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.	Miss Pierce, Secretary, Preventive and Rescue Homes of the Church Army, 57, Bryanston Street, Marble Arch, W. Miss Adelaide Cox, Commissioner for Women's Social Work of the Salvation Army, 280, Mare Street, Hackney, N.E.	Do. Do.	28 female feeble-minded cases, aged 18 to 40 years.

* Certified as a Special School by Board of Education.

† Certified as a Special Industrial School by Home Secretary.

CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS—continued.

COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH within which the Institution is situate. C.B.=County Borough.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
London—cont.	The Helping Hand Home, 16, Cathcart Hill, Highgate, N.19.	Committee of the Association for Helping Mentally Deficient Children. Hon. Sec.:—Mrs. Geoffrey Russell, 20, Gower Street, W.C.	Jno. Dix, Sessions House, Clerkenwell.	30 female feeble-minded cases. Age on admission to be from 14 to 20 years.
Middlesex	Crathorne, Oak Lane, East Finchley, N.2.	The Committee of the Finchley Home for Feeble-minded Mothers and their Children. Hon. Sec.:—Mrs. Moss-Blundell, 7, North Grove, Highgate, London, N.	W. G. Austin, Guildhall, Westminster, S.W.	32 mothers and their children who are feeble-minded or moral imbeciles. The number of mothers never to exceed 20, and no child to be retained beyond the age of 7 years. Poor Law cases received.
	Bramley House, Gordon Hill, Enfield.	Middlesex Mental Deficiency Committee - Clerk:—H. Scott Freeman, Staines.	Do.	44 female feeble-minded cases, aged 16 years and upwards.
	Pield Heath House School, Hillingdon.*†	The Very Rev. Canon Sutcliffe, Paul Strickland, Esq., F. W. Sherwood, Esq., Miss Mary M. Sutcliffe, and Thomas W. Hunter, Esq.	Do.	89 females. Feeble-minded and moral imbeciles of the Roman Catholic religion.
Oxford (Oxford C.B.)	St. Peter-le-Bailey Rectory, New Inn Hall Street, Oxford.	The Oxford branch of the National Association for Promoting the Welfare of the Feeble-minded. Hon. Sec. of Branch ---Hon. P. Bruce, Radcliffe House, St. Giles, Oxford.	Jas. Rose, County Hall, Oxford.	Not more than 24 feeble-minded female patients.
Somerset (Bath C.B.)	Rock Hall House (Magdalen Hospital School), Combe Down, Bath.	Municipal Charity Trustees of the City of Bath.	E. N. Fuller, LL.B., Bath.	34 children of both sexes.
Do.	The House of Help, 112, Walcot Street, Bath. Stoke Park, Bristol, with ancillary premises.	Board of Management - - - - <i>See under County of Gloucester.</i>	Do. do.	50 female feeble-minded cases.

Suffolk	-	Yatton Hall, Yatton	Somerset Association for the Care of the Mentally Defective.	C. F. Whittuck, 2, Northumberland Buildings, Bath.	35 low-grade cases under 16 years of age, except with consent of Board, and provided that each case must be suitable for a house where the sexes are associated.
-	-	St. Joseph's Home, The Croft, Sudbury.	Miss Mary Jane Halpin, Rev. Augustine Peacock, Major Frederick Goat, Miss Mary Sebastian Murray.	M. Braithwaite, Sudbury.	15 feeble-minded cases of the female sex, from 16 to 20 years of age, and of the Roman Catholic religion. Poor Law cases received.
Surrey	-	The Royal Earlswood Institution for Mental Defectives, Redhill.	Board of Management	T. W. Weeding, County Hall, Kingston - on - Thames.	About 600 patients of both sexes.
-	-	South Side Home, Streatham Common, Streatham, S.W.16.	The London Asylums and Mental Deficiency Committee. Clerk: H. F. Keene, 13, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.2.	Jno. Dix, Sessions House, Clerkenwell.	80 females. Imbeciles, feeble-minded and moral imbeciles. Higher grade cases, chiefly above 16 years of age, but including some younger children and physically defective cases.
Warwick	-	Midland Counties Institution, Knowle, near Birmingham.	General and Managing Committee	S. R. Field, Leamington.	129 patients of both sexes.
(Birmingham C.B.)	-	The Agatha Stacey Home, Rednal, near Birmingham.	The Committee of the Agatha Stacey Home (No. 1). Financial Sec.:—Miss C. P. Fleetwood, Depôt, 158, Broad Street, Birmingham.	C. A. Carter, Birmingham.	40 female feeble-minded patients over 15 years of age.
-	-	The Agatha Stacey Home, Enniskerry, Knowle, Warwick.	The Committee of the Agatha Stacey Home (No. 2). Financial Sec.:—Miss C. P. Fleetwood.	S. R. Field, Leamington.	24 high-grade female feeble-minded patients over 15 years of age.
Yorks, W.R.	-	Mid Yorks Certified Institution, Whixley, Yorks.	Mid Yorkshire Joint Board for the Mentally Defective.	W. H. Coles, Wakefield.	120 patients; not more than 70 of either sex. All classes within the Act.
(Bradford C.B.)	-	Ashfield, Thornton, Bradford.	The County Borough Council of Bradford - Clerk:—F. Stevens, Town Hall, Bradford.	Wm. Greaves, Bradford.	36 male patients, able-bodied, between the ages of 7 and 30 years, and residents of the City of Bradford.
(Leeds C.B.)	-	Farfield Girls' Home	Leeds Mental Defective Committee	W. Thornton, Town Hall, Leeds.	28 female defectives. Imbeciles and feeble-minded.

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INSTITUTIONS CERTIFIED UNDER SECTION 37.

COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH within which the Institution is situate. O.B.=County Borough.	Name and Address of Institution.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Berks - -	Bradfield Union Workhouse, Bradfield.	Bradfield Board of Guardians - -	J. T. Morland, Shire Hall, Reading.	8 females. Feeble-minded cases. No children to be admitted.
Bucks - -	The Union Workhouse, Winslow.	The Guardians: Winslow Union - -	W. N. Midgley, High Street, Winslow.	20 males and 20 females. Imbeciles and feeble-minded.
Cambridge - -	Cambridge Union Workhouse, Cambridge.	The Guardians: Cambridge Union - -	G. S. Todd, Guildhall Chambers, Cambridge.	4 male and 10 female adult defectives. All classes.
Cheshire - -	Imbeeile Block, Chester Workhouse, Hoole, near Chester.	The Guardians: Chester Union - -	S. G. Sharpe, Clerk to Justices, Chester.	18 males and 22 females. All classes within meaning of Act.
(Birkenhead C.B.)	Birkenhead Union Sanatorium, Tranmere, Birkenhead.	The Guardians: Birkenhead Union - -	Edmund Spencer, Justices' Clerk's Office, Birkenhead.	6. All classes within meaning of Act over age of 16 years.
Derby - - (Derby C.B.)	Guardians' Institution -	The Guardians: Derby Union - -	W. H. Whiston, Derby.	20 females. All classes within the meaning of the Act.
Essex - -	Tendring Union Workhouse, Tendring, Harwich.	The Guardians: Tendring Union - -	S. M. Daniel, Witham	46 patients, of whom not more than 23 shall be males and not more than 23 females.
Gloucester - - (Bristol C.B.)	Bristol Poor Law Institution, Stapleton, Bristol.	The Guardians: Bristol Union - -	A. J. Esbester, 5, Knowle Road, Bristol.	15 male and 35 female defectives above the age of 7 years.
Herts - -	The Watford Poor Law Institution, Vicarage Road, Watford.	The Guardians: Watford Union - -	W. G. Austin, Guildhall, Westminster.	15 female patients. All classes within meaning of Act between the ages of 14 and 45 years.
Isle of Wight - -	Isle of Wight Workhouse, Parkhurst, Newport, Isle of Wight.	The Guardians: Isle of Wight Union - -	H. Barber, The Castle, Winchester.	5 males and 5 females. Idiot, imbecile, or feeble-minded defectives between the ages of 16 and 60 years.

Lancashire -	Seafeld House, Seaforth, near Liverpool.	The Guardians: West Derby Union -	G. W. Swift, 5, Clay- ton Square, Liver- pool.	80 males and 189 females of all classes under Mental Deficiency Act.
Lincoln -	Sleaford Poor Law In- stitution, East Road. Sleaford.	The Guardians: Sleaford Union -	T. H. Holdich, Slea- ford.	1 male and 5 females, all classes, over 16 years of age.
London -	Grantham Poor Law In- stitution, Grantham.	The Guardians: Grantham Union -	R. M. White, Gran- tham.	2 male and 15 female adult defectives. All classes.
	Kensington Union Work- house, Marloes Road, W.8.	The Guardians: Parish of St. Mary Abbott's W.8.	John Dix, Sessions House, Clerken- well.	30 females. Women and girls of any of the classes of defectives within the meaning of the Act of the type con- stantly "in and out," and those who have illegitimate children dependent on them provided they are suitable for the accommodation available, without special limit of age.
Middlesex -	Woolwich Union Work- house, Plumstead, S.E.18.	The Guardians: Woolwich Union -	Do. do.	25 males and 25 females. All classes within meaning of the Act not under 16 years of age.
	Receiving Wards, Enfield House, Chase Side, En- field.	The Guardians: Edmonton Union -	W. G. Austin, Guild- hall, Westminster.	40 males. Feeble-minded boys and adult males.
	Warkworth House. Brentford Union Work- house, Isleworth.	The Guardians: Brentford Union -	Do. do.	38 males. Idiots and imbeciles (child- ren).
Norfolk, (Norwich C.B.) -	Norwich Poor Law In- stitution, Bowthorpe Lodge, Norwich.	The Guardians: Norwich Union -	W. R. Cooper, Town Close, Norwich.	20 females. All classes within meaning of the Act.
Northumberland -	Prudhoe Hall Colony and Burn House, Prudhoe, Northumberland.	The Northern Counties Joint Poor Law Committee, Poor Law Offices, South Shields.	H. D. Irwin, 3, Royal Arcade, Newcastle- on-Tyne.	185 patients, of whom not more than 80 shall be males and not more than 105 shall be females. Females at Prudhoe Hall Buildings and Burn House, and 86 males at new Blocks.
Notts -	The Poor Law Institu- tion, Mansfield.	The Guardians: Mansfield Union -	H. Hampton Copnall, Shire Hall, Not- tingham.	3 male and 3 female patients over the age of 14 years.

INSTITUTIONS CERTIFIED UNDER SECTION 37—*continued.*

COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH within which the Institution is situate. C.B.=County Borough.	Name and Address of Institution.	Name of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Somerset - -	Imbecile Wards, Long Ashton Union Workhouse, Flax Bourton.	The Guardians: Long Ashton Union -	C. F. Whittuck, 2, Northumberland Buildings, Bath.	10 males and 6 females. All classes within meaning of the Act.
Stafford - -	Tamworth Poor Law Institution, Wiggington Road, Wiggington, Tamworth.	Tamworth Board of Guardians -	S. R. Field, Leamington.	4 males and 8 females. All classes within meaning of the Mental Deficiency Act.
(Burton-on-Trent C.B.)	Lichfield Workhouse, Trent Valley Road, Lichfield.	Lichfield Board of Guardians -	A. H. Barnes, Lichfield.	4 males and 8 females. All classes.
(Wolverhampton C.B.)	Burton-on-Trent Union Workhouse.	The Guardians: Burton-on-Trent Union -	H. W. Goodger, Stapenhill, Burton-on-Trent.	5 males and 15 females. All classes within meaning of the Act.
(West Bromwich C.B.)	The Mental Wards, Union Workhouse, Heath Town, Wolverhampton.	The Guardians: Wolverhampton Union -	Eustace Joy, M.A., County Buildings, Stafford.	17 males and 14 females.
(Walsall C.B.) -	West Bromwich Union Workhouse, West Bromwich.	The Guardians: West Bromwich Union -	W. J. Phair, West Bromwich.	15 of each sex. All classes within the meaning of the Act. Adults.
Suffolk - -	Walsall Poor Law Institution, Pleck Road, Walsall.	Walsall Board of Guardians -	S. E. Loxton, Walsall.	12 female defectives. All classes.
(Ipswich C.B.)	Ipswich Workhouse, Ipswich.	The Guardians: Ipswich Union -	A. J. Day, 335, Norwich Road, Ipswich.	15 of each sex. All classes. Adults.

Surrey (Croydon C.B.)	Croydon Union Work- house, Queen's Road, Croydon.	The Guardians : Croydon Union	J. M. Newnham, Town Hall, Croy- don.	26 patients. Not more than 23 males and 3 females. All classes within meaning of the Act.
Warwick (Coventry C.B.)	London Road Institution, Coventry.	Coventry Board of Guardians	S. R. Field, Leam- ington.	18 defectives, 8 males and 10 females. All classes within meaning of the Mental Deficiency Act over the age of 16 years.
Wilts	Devizes Union Work- house, St. James, Devizes. Pewsey Union Workhouse	The Guardians : Devizes Union	G. W. Jackson, Devizes.	16 females. Imbeciles, between the ages of 20 and 50 years.
		The Guardians : Pewsey Union	W. L. Bown, Trow- bridge.	4 female defectives. Feeble-minded and moral imbeciles.
	Trowbridge and Melk- sham Union Work- house, Semington, Trowbridge.	The Guardians : Trowbridge and Melksham Union	Do. do.	24 female patients. All classes within meaning of the Act.
Worcester	Mental Wards, Dudley Poor Law Institution, Sedgley.	The Guardians : Dudley Union	J. Smith, Town Hall, Dudley.	50 males and 50 females. All classes within meaning of the Act.
(Birmingham C.B.)	Evesham Union Work- house Infirmary, Eves- ham. Monyhull Colony, King's Heath, Birmingham.	The Guardians : Evesham Union	C. H. Bird, Shire Hall, Worcester.	4 males and 4 females.
		The Guardians : Birmingham Union	C. A. Carter, Birm- ingham.	80 males and 80 females. Those under 5 and over 40 years of age, as well as those incapable of being trained, excluded.
Yorkshire : East Riding. (York C.B.)	Poor Law Institution, 75, Huntington Road, York.	The Guardians : York Union	H. Venn Scott, Clif- ford Street, York.	10 males and 20 females. Idiot, imbecile and feeble-minded classes over age of 16 years.
Yorkshire : West Riding.	Deanhouse Institution, near Huddersfield.	The Guardians : Huddersfield Union	W. H. Coles, Wake- field.	10 male and 25 female adult defectives. All classes.

CERTIFIED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	Name and Address of Home.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Clerk to Visitors.	Number and Class of Patients.
Derbyshire -	Rydal Hurst, Tennyson Avenue, Chesterfield.	Miss A. Mole and Miss A. E. H. Bruce -	J. B. Boycott, Chapel-en-le-Frith.	6 children of either sex (imbeciles and feeble-minded under age of 13).
Dorset -	The Rectory, Hinton Martel, Wimborne.	Rev. A. H. Baverstock - - -	E. A. Ffooks, County Offices, Dorchester.	8 male patients (imbeciles and feeble-minded): harmless cases over the age of 14 years, younger cases to be received only with the consent of the Board.
Herts -	Rowley Lodge, Arkley -	Miss E. Wall and Miss H. Paetow - -	Sir Chas. E. Longmore, K.C.B., Hertford.	8 defectives of all classes under 16 years of age, except with consent of Board. All must be suitable for a house where sexes are associated.
Lancashire -	Cavendish House, Woodvale, Ainsdale, near Southport.	Miss Kathleen Bowyer - - -	G. W. Swift, 5, Clayton Square, Liverpool.	42 female (imbecile and feeble-minded) patients from 3 years of age.
	Linthal, Barkfield Avenue, Formby, near Liverpool.	Miss Kathleen Bowyer - - -	Do. do.	32 male patients from 3 to 18 years of age.
London -	St. Margaret's, 9, Priory Road, Bedford Park, W.4.	Miss R. Whiting - - -	W. G. Austin, Guildhall, Westminster.	10 females. Imbeciles and feeble-minded.
Middlesex -	Arniston, The Grove, Isleworth.	Miss Janet Mary Isbister and Miss Margaret Dora Isbister.	Do. do.	20 private patients--10 males, 10 females.
	Osterley Nursing Home, Spring Grove, Isleworth.	Miss J. Cowern - - -	Do. do.	3 feeble-minded females.
	Normansfield, Hampton Wick. Kingston - on - Thames.	R. L. Langdon-Down, M.B., and P. L. Langdon-Down, M.B.	Do. do.	140 males and females: not more than 100 of either sex at any one time.
	The Gables, Upper Teddington Road, Hampton Wick, Kingston-on-Thames.	Miss F. H. Deck - - -	Do. do.	18 defectives of either sex: idiots and imbeciles.
Sussex, East -	Avonhurst, Inholme Park Road, Burgess Hill.	Miss S. M. Macdowall - - -	G. M. Harris, County Hall, Lewes.	18 imbecile and feeble-minded boys and girls.
Yorkshire (W.R.)	The Grange, Altofts, Normanton.	Mrs. E. A. Howard - - -	W. H. Coles, Wakefield.	15 imbecile and feeble-minded private patients of the female sex.

APPROVED HOMES.

COUNTY.	Name and Address of Home.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Number and Class of Patients.
Cornwall - - -	The Elizabeth Barclay Home of Industry, Bodmin.	The Committee of the Elizabeth Barclay Home of Industry, Bodmin.	26 female defectives.
Dorset - - -	King's Gate, and Frithstow, West Moors, Dorset.	Hon. Sec.:—Mrs. E. M. S. Shaw. The Society of the Crown of Our Lord, vested at present in the name of Miss Bertha Janes, called the Manager. (Miss James, 10, Burton Court, Lower Sioane Street, London, S.W.1.)	12 female defectives, 6 in each house. Church of England cases only received. Ages of patients vary from 7 to 25 years. Poor Law cases received.
Essex - - -	Gay Bowers, West Hanningfield, Chelmsford.	Perey Chennells and Mrs. Gertrude Chennells -	7 patients, all of one sex. (At present only males are received.)
Flint - - -	"Walmer" School for Blind and Blind Deaf, Rhyl.	Miss Annie Elizabeth Roberts - - -	6 male and 7 female defectives (including infants).
Gloucester - - -	Southend House School, Pittville, Cheltenham.	Miss Agnes King-Turner - - -	6 male and 10 female defectives (imbeciles, feeble-minded and moral imbeciles); males from 7 to 16 years of age; females from 7 to 50 years of age.
(Bristol C.B.) - -	The Mary Carpenter Home, 598 and 600, Fishponds Road, Fishponds, Bristol; and Branch Home at Westra, Yate, Gloucester.	The Ladies' Committee of the Mary Carpenter Home. Hon. Sec.:—Mrs. Gilmore Barnett.	18 female defectives at Fishponds Home and 7 at Branch Home, Westra, Yate.
Do. - - -	The Royal Fort Home, Bristol	The Committee of the Bristol Preventive Mission	15 female defectives. Poor Law cases received.
Kent - - -	Upper Hollenden Farm, Princess Christian's Farm Colony, Hildenboro', Kent.	National Association for the Feeble-minded, of 72, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster, S.W.1.	8 male defectives.

APPROVED HOMES—*continued.*

COUNTY.	Name and Address of Home.	Names of Managers or Owners.	Number and Class of Patients.
Middlesex - - -	Brook House and Whitehouse Farm, Southgate, N.1.	H. Corner, M.D., and Mrs. Corner - - -	37 defectives, of whom not more than 22 males and not more than 15 females shall be in Brook House, and not more than 9 males shall be in White House Farm. Aided cases not received.
	St. Anne's Laundry Home, Viewsley.	Rev. W. A. G. Gray, Chairman of the Committee	22 female defectives.
	St. Christopher's, St. Stephen's, West Ealing.	Miss Mary Catherine Beaufoy Foster - - -	27 feeble-minded private patients—19 boys and 8 girls.
	Trematon, Broom Road, Hampton Wick.	R. L. Langdon-Down, M.B., and P. L. Langdon-Down, M.B., Normansfield, Hampton Wick.	12 male private patients.
	Conifers, Kingston Road, Hampton Wick.	Do. do. do.	3 male (children) and 7 female private patients.
	Alexander House, 117, High Street, Uxbridge.	The National Association for the Feeble-minded, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.	24 female defectives.
Norfolk - - -	Reedham Old Hall, Reedham	Miss S. A. Huntly - - -	18 female defectives.
Northumberland - -	The Home of Industry, Bow Villa, Morpeth.	Committee of six Ladies - - -	16 female defectives. Poor Law cases received.
Somerset - - -	Court House, S. Petherton -	Mrs. E. S. Fish - - -	3 male defectives.
	The Friars, Fryern Lawn, Bridgwater.	Miss A. E. Best - - -	17 female defectives.
Suffolk - - -	Handford Home for Feeble-minded Girls, Ranelagh Road, Ipswich.	Committee of Handford Home - - -	20 female defectives.
	St. Paul's House, Upper Maze Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.	Hon. Sec.:—Mrs. Alan Turner, Crane Hall, Ipswich.	
Sussex - - - (Hastings C.B.)		Mrs. Jennie Meiklejohn - - -	34 females and 8 males.
Yorkshire (N.R.) -	The Mount, Whitby - - -	Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Priestly - - -	12 defective children of either sex.

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